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Historical Sketch



Bedford County
Virginia



1753

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Historical Sketch of Bedford County

MAY 13, 1907

On this day, three hundred years ago, the first English settler set foot on Virginia soil at Jamestown. At this spot, appropriate ceremonies are now in process of execution by our Governor and other officials.

Virginia extends greetings to her sons and daughters wherever located, to her sister States, and to all foreign countries, who unite in celebrating this, her tercentennial year.

Though scarce of territory, depopulated by cruel wars, scorched by the torch of invading armies, and despoiled of accumulating values, she invites a careful scrutiny of what she was, what she is, and what she will be, under the developing hand of modern thrift, and the touch of that vitalizing force, which is characteristic of the American people of to-day.

Bedford County is no exception to this result: We now propose to give an approximately accurate picture of its history, location, climate, altitude, soil, products, water, scenery, markets, and undeveloped water power, in order to convey a description of this part of Piedmont Virginia.

We desire to induce good citizens from all sections to settle in our midst, to become identified with our people, and to be in immediate touch with the traditions, attractions, and prosperity of this richly endowed region.

OUR HISTORIC HERITAGE

In 1652 Surry County, adjoining Isle of Wight, was formed, and from portions of these two, the County of Brunswick was set apart in 1720. Lunenburg County was formed from Brunswick in 1746, and seven years later, Bedford County was formed out of Lunenburg. Bedford County was named in honor of John Russell, the fourth Duke of Bedford, who was Secretary of State of Great Britain from February 13th, 1748, to June 26th, 1757. Bedford County was formed from Lunenburg County by act of the House of Burgesses November, 1753, to take effect the 10th of May, 1754. To pursue the landed relationship of Bedford in connection, Campbell County was formed from Bedford, and Franklin from Bedford and a part of Henry, in 1784. In October, 1782, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act establishing the town of Liberty, which in 1890 was changed to Bedford City.

Bedford, like her mother, gave her territory to adjoining counties (embracing thousands of acres), her county seat, New London, and a location for Lynchburg, now one of the wealthiest cities in the Union. A site of one hundred acres, to be called "Liberty," was donated to form the county seat of Bedford; it was located in the center of the present Bedford City, and was more commonly called "The Court House." This land was thickly set in heavy oak timber; naturally the first public building was constructed of hewn logs. In illustration of the primitive condition of things, we are told of a man who was summoned to go security for a prisoner; in spite of wifely opposition he went. On reaching the log jail at a late hour, he found his own cow on the second story luxuriously supping on the sheriff's oats. The jail had been used as a feed store in the absence of prisoners.

Bedford, in imitation of the county from which she was severed, gave of her rich and productive territory to make adjoining counties. Campbell County—which includes the wealthy and progressive City of Lynchburg with her 20,000 of population—was cut from that territory on the southeast by Act of the General Assembly in November, 1781; and subsequently—in 1784—the county of Franklin was cut from the county of Bedford on the south side and from Henry County on the north side. Indian relics of a very marked type have been found in different sections of this country, and are highly cherished by many of its oldest inhabitants.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY COURT

At the request of a committee of the board of supervisors of Bedford County, Virginia, the following sketch, which consists in a great degree of copies, *verbatim*, of the proceedings of the county court of the said county, has been prepared:

The court was held monthly, at a stated period, and was composed of resident citizens of the county, and appointed justices of the peace for the county; usually five of them constituted a court. It had, originally, chancery, common-law and criminal jurisdiction. It was well nigh a self-perpetuating body. Whenever one of them resigned, died, or removed, the remaining members would meet at the courthouse, at a term of the court, and elect a successor, who, on being recommended by the court to the Governor, was commissioned by His Excellency, and then appeared in court, and, on taking the oaths required by law, took his seat on the bench. This court system was, in great measure, destroyed in its usefulness by the State Constitution in 1851, which, thereafter, made its members elective and required compensation for their services. It continued, however, in a measure, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1869, when it was abolished and a county judge substituted. By the subsequent Constitution of 1903 the county court system was obliterated.

The county court judges were as follows:

First, John Austin Wharton, 1870.

Second, Micajah Davis, 1880.

Third, Calloway Brown, 1892.

The last day of the court was the 29th of January, 1904, when it ceased to exist.

After the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788 a high court of chancery was instituted and held at Richmond, one judge only, elected by the General Assembly, presiding. In 1802 the State was divided into three chancery districts and a judge elected by the General Assembly for each district, and courts were held by each judge at the several designated places in the districts. Subsequently the State was divided into four chancery districts, and a judge elected for each by the General Assembly to hold the courts at the places designated in the several districts. This

system continued until 1831. At an early period District Courts of Law were also established and a judge elected by the General Assembly for each district, and the courts were held at certain places designated in each district; one of the places was *New London*, in Bedford County. This last mentioned system continued until 1809, when it was changed, and superseded by what was called "Superior Court of Law," and the judge (elected by the General Assembly) of each district was thereafter required to hold a term twice a year in each county in his district. This system continued until 1831, when the two systems (chancery and law) were merged into one and called "Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery." In 1851 the name was changed to "Circuit Courts," and the judges were required to be elected by the people of the respective circuits; but the elective provision by the people was abolished by the Constitution of 1869 and the judges were made elective by the General Assembly, and that provision was incorporated in the Constitution of 1903.

Memorandum: That at the house of Mathew Talbot, Gent., in the County of Bedford, on Monday, the 27th day of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George II, etc., Anno Dom. 1754, His Majesty's Commission of the Peace of this County, under the seal of this Colony and Dominion of Virginia, bearing date on the 12th day of May, Instant, directed to John Pane, Mathew Talbot, John Phelps, John Anthony, William Callaway, John Smith, Junr., Zachary Isbell, Robert Page, John Sutton, Thomas Pullin, Edmund Manion, and Richard Callaway, Gent., was openly read as was in like manner his Majesty's *Dedimus Potestatem* under the said seal and of the same date for administering the oaths, &c. And thereupon pursuant to the said *Dedimus* the said John Pane took the usual oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government and took and subscribed the Abjuration Oath and also subscribed the test and likewise took the oath of a Justice of the Peace, and of a Justice of the County Court in Chancery, all which oaths were administered to him by Zachary Isbell and Robert Page. Then the said John Pane administered all the aforesaid oaths to the said William Callaway, John Smith, Junr., Zachary Isbell, Robert Page, Thomas Pullin, and Edmund Manion, who took the same and subscribed the said Abjuration Oath and Test.

At a Court held for Bedford County at the House of Mathew Talbot, Gent., May the 27th, 1754.

Present: John Pane, William Callaway, John Smith, Junr., Zachary Isbell, Robert Page, Thomas Pullin, and Edmund Manion, Gent., Justices.

Benja. Howard produced a Com. to be Clerk of this Court and took the oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government and the Abjuration Oath and subscribed the same and the Test and took the Oath of his office.

John Harvey, Clement Reade, and James Cary, Gent., severally took the Oaths to Government, &c., and subscribed the test, took the Oath of Attorneys and admitted to practice in this Court and the said Reade also sworn his Majesty's Atto. Genl. in this Court.

[No court held in June, 1754.]

At a Court held for the County of Bedford on the 22nd day of July, 1754.

Present: William Callaway, Zachariah Isbell, Thomas Pullin, and Edmond Manion, Gentl.

A commission of the Peace from the Honorable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., &c., directed to Mathew Talbot and others, Gent., as also a Dedimus Potestatem for administering the oaths, &c., were severally read. Whereupon the said John Sutton and Thomas Pullin administered unto the said John Phelps the oaths of Government and who took the same and repeated and subscribed the test. And then the said John Phelps likewise took the oath of a Justice of the Peace and a Justice of the County Court in Chancery. And thereupon the said John Phelps administered the said oaths of Government, &c., unto the said William Callaway, Zachary Isbell, John Sutton, Thomas Pullin, Edmond Manion, Richard Callaway, Robert Ewing, and Joseph Ray, who took the same and repeated and subscribed the Test. And also took the oath of Justices of the County Court in Chancery.

Present: John Phelps, William Callaway, Zachary Isbell, John Sutton, Thomas Pullin, Edmond Manion, Richard Callaway, and Robert Ewing, Gent., Justices.

Joseph Ray produced a Commission from the Honorable the Governor, &c., to be Sheriff of this County, who took the usual

oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government and repeated and subscribed the Teste, and took the oath of a Sheriff and oath appointed by Tobacco Law; the said Ray having first entered into bond according to law, together with Obadiah Woodson, Turner Hunt Christian, Richard Burks, John Partree Burks, Edward Watts, Jr., James Walker, Thomas Walker, Benjamin Orrick, Joseph Mays and John Goad, his securities, and to be recorded.

Ordered that the Sheriff wait on the Printer for 14 complete Bodys of the Laws for the use of the Justices of this County and that he be allowed for his trouble in bringing them up at the laying of the Levy.

Ordered that application be made to the Governor by the Sheriff for a writ of Adjournment to adjourn this Court from the House of Mathew Talbot to the House of William Callaway on the main road on Buffalo Run near his mill.

Ordered that the rates of liquor for the ensuing year for the County be established as follows and observed by the several ordinary Keepers, viz.:

Rum by the gallon, ten shillens, if good Barbadoes,		
Punch by the quart made with loaf sugar.....	1	3
New England rum pr. the gallon.....	4	
Whiskie pr. the gallon.....	5	
Bristol Strong Beer pr. the bottle.....	1	6
Peach Brandy pr. the gallon.....	6	
Maderia wine pr. the gallon.....	10	
Claret by the quart.....	5	
French Brandy pr. the gallon.....	20	
Arrack by the gallon.....	40	
Virginia cydar pr. gallon.....	2	
English cydar pr. the quart.....	1	6
A cold diet.....	1	2
A hot diet with small beer.....	1	
Diet for a servant.....		6
Corn or oats pr. the gallon.....		6
Pasturage for a horse 24 hours.....		6
Stableage and fodder pr. night.....		6
Lodging with clean sheets.....	1	6

[Note: The liquor rates were fixed by the Court from year to year for many years and finally abolished.]

Court held August 26th, 1754.

William Callaway agrees with this Court to build a Prison immediately on his land near the main road twenty feet by twelve, with square timbers the sides and upper and under floors, and with a partition, seven feet and a half pitch upon his proper costs, if the Court of this County should after being held at that place be removed and part of Albemarle on the south side of James River be added to this County and in case the said Courthouse should be established on the said Callaway's Land he shall be paid by the County for building the said prison, and ordered that the Courthouse be established on the said Callaway's Land, if that part of Albermarle be added to this County and the said Callaway agrees to give the County one hundred acres of land at the forks of the roads whereon the prison and Courthouse are to be built, fifty acres of which the said Callaway agrees to make a fee simple to the Court when required, and the other fifty when he shall obtain a patent for the same and the said Callaway doth agree to find a rough house to hold Court in until the same be established.

Ordered that the next Court for this County be held at the house of William Callaway on the road below his Mill Creek.

[Note: The houses of Messrs. Talbot and Callaway were in or near New London Town.]

Court held November 25th, 1754.

His Majesty's Writ of Adjournment and Precept for adjourning this Court from the said Talbot's House to the Courthouse lately erected in the said County were severally read and the Court adjourned according to the command thereof.

Ordered that the Court be adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock at the Courthouse at William Callaway's.

Court held November 27th, 1754.

1754. A state of the County Levy.

Bedford County, Dr. to Tobo.

To Mr. Secretary Nelson.....	581
To the Clerk for Ex-officio Services.....	1248
To the Sheriff his acct. for Public services.....	2693
To Clk. his acct. for sundry services.....	0699
To Ben Howard for Wm. Hunter for record Books.....	1091
To Mat. Talbot his acct., for dieting sundry prisoners.....	1200

Forward..... 7512

Brought forward.....	7512
To James Wilson his acct. for a guard over Timothy Shaw.....	585
To George Thomas his do. for Do. over John McFall.....	260
To Daniel Rains his Do. for Do. over James Hancock.....	450
To John Talbot his Do. for Do. over James Hancock.....	200
To James Ray as Goaler his acct. for 20 days dieting E. Watts...	200
To Giles Williams for one old Wolfs Head 26 June 1753, Z. I....	100
To Richard Callaway Ass. of Ambrose Bryant for 1 Do. 13 Nov. 1754, R. C.....	100
To Mark Coles Ass. of Thos. Rentfro for one old Do. 10 Nov. 1754, M. C.....	100
To Wm. Irwin Ass. of Wm. Going for 1 Do. 29 Aug. 1754, Z. I....	100
To Do. Ass. of Henry Tealer, for 1 Do. 27 Aug. 1754, Z. I.....	100
To Do. Ass. of Mathias Mounce July 3, 1754, Z. I. 6 young wolfs heads	300
To Do. Ass. of John Philip Weaver for 2 old Wolfs heads, Sep 7, 1754, Z. I.....	200
To Mat. Talbot Ass. of Jacob Hendrickson for 1 old Do. 25 Sept. 1754, I. P.....	100
To the Sheriff for his Commission for collecting, a p. ct.....	619
To deposit to be accounted for at the next laying of the Levy.....	2574
	<hr/>
	13500

Cr.

1754 By 500 Tiths at 27 lb Tobo, pr. Poll.....	13500
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Ordered that the Sheriff of this County collect from each of the Tithable Persons 27 lb. Tobo. towards defraying the Levy for this County.

[Note: The county levy was subsequently made annually.]

George White's Ear mark, a swallow fork in the left ear and a half moon under it and a slit in the right ear, ordered to be recorded.

[Note: Such entries appear often on the Minute Book.]

Court held March 24th, 1755.

William Callaway, John Phelps, Robert Baber, Henry Tate, Francis Callaway, Benjamin Horsley, Mathew Talbot, Jr., William Mead, Joseph Ray, Charles Talbot, Mark Cole, and Charles Ewing, Gent., Vestrymen, came into Court and took the usual oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government and repeated and subscribed the Teste.

We the subscribers do subscribe to be conformable to the doctrine.

and discipline of the Church of England as the same is by law established.

William Callaway,	Henry Tate,
John Phelps,	Francis Callaway,
Wm. Mead,	Benja. Horsley,
Mat. Talbot, Junr.,	Charles Talbot,
Jos. Ray,	Mark Cole,
Robt. Baber,	Charles Ewing.

Court held June 23rd, 1755.

Ordered that the Church Wardens of Russell Parish bind out Jos. Richardson's children according to law.

[Note: Such orders as the above were customary.]

Court held November 25th, 1755.

The Grand Jury returned and presented James Robinson for swearing and not having any further presentments to make were discharged.

[Note: Prosecutions for profane swearing were not unusual and fines with costs were by no means unusual.]

Richard Callaway, Zachary Isbell and Ben. Howard are appointed Trustees in behalf of this County, for William Callaway to make a deed in fee simple for one hundred acres of land in trust to them to be sold for the benefit of the said County according to a former agreement by the said Callaway and they are also empowered by the Court to lay off and sell the one hundred acres of land in lots or otherwise as this Court shall direct or order upon application by the said Trustees for the use of the said County upon such terms as shall be prescribed by the said Court for each lot or parcel of land and to make conveyances for the same in fee simple upon the sale of any part or lot thereof, and Ben Howard is appointed Treasurer to receive the money for the sale of any of the said land or to take obligations for the same as the Court shall order, and it is ordered that he be accountable for such money as he shall from time to time receive for the sale of the said land to the Court and pay the same according to the order of the said Court. And it is further ordered that the said Ben Howard be allowed by the said Court for his trouble in Drawing the said deed of conveyance to the said Trustees and receiving



BEDFORD UPLAND PASTURE

and paying the money aforesaid; and it is ordered that in case of the death or removal of any or either of the said trustees that the Court shall have power to appoint other Trustee or Trustees in the room of his or their death or removal to make conveyances as aforesaid.

Court held March 22nd, 1756.

Michael Poor and Susannah Poor in order to prove their right to take up fifty acres of land each made oath that they were imported from Ireland about 20 years ago into this Colony and that this is the first time of their proving the same which is ordered to be Cer.

Court held May 24th, 1756.

Paul Carrington, Gent., produced a commission to be King's Attorney in this County and took the oaths to his Majesty's Government, &c., and the Abjuration Oath and subscribed the Test and then took the oath to his office.

[Note: Mr. Carrington became a distinguished man, was one of the committee of safety appointed July 17th, 1775, and Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals.]

Memorandum: That at the Courthouse of Bedford County, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1756, his Majesty's Commission under the seal of this Colony, bearing date the 16th instant, directed to Mathew Talbot, and others, or any four or more of them to hear and determine all treasons, petit treasons, and murders and other offences committed or done by Hampton & Sambo belonging to John Payne of Goochland County, Gent. was openly read, as was in like manner his Majesty's dedimus potestatem under the said seal and of the same date for administering the oaths, &c., to the said justices, by virtue of which said Richard Callaway and Robert Ewing administered oaths, appointed by Act of Parliament, &c., and Mathew Talbot, who took the said oaths and repeated and subscribed the Test and also took the oath of Justice of Oyer and Terminer and thereupon the said Mathew Talbot administered the said oaths &c. to John Phelps, Richard Callaway, Robert Ewing, Mark Cole and Samuel Harstone, who took the said oaths and repeated and subscribed the test and then took the oaths of Justices of Oyer and Terminer.

The Court being thus constituted, the said Hampton and Sambo

were set to the bar under the custody of Charles Talbot, to whose custody before they were committed on suspicion of their being guilty of the felonious preparing and administering poisonous medicines to Ann Payne, and being arraigned of the premises pleaded not guilty and for their trial put themselves upon the court. Whereupon, divers witnesses were charged and they heard in their defence on consideration whereof, it is the opinion of the Court that the said Hampton is guilty in manner and form as is the indictment, therefore, it is considered that the said Hampton be hanged by the neck till he be dead and that he be afterwards cut in quarters and his quarters hung up at the Cross roads. And it is the opinion of the Court that the said Sambo is guilty of a misdemeanor, therefore, it is considered that the said Sambo be burnt in the left hand, and that he also receive thirty-one lashes on his bare back at the whipping post; and it is ordered that the Sheriff do immediate Exon thereof, and that he be then discharged.

Memorandum: That the said Hampton is adjudged to forty-five pounds, which is ordered to be cer. to the Assembly.

[Note: The above judgment has been copied simply because it shows the necessity of the day. It is not supposed to have been literally enforced further than that the prisoner, Hampton, was hung. At that day negroes were ignorant, and at times, perhaps, barbarous; and apparent evidence of certain, terrible punishment was necessary to make and keep some of them yielding, submissive, obedient, and dutiful.]

Court held March 29, 1757.

Deed from William Callaway and wife to Trustees of Bedford County, ordered to be recorded.

The Court doth order that the Trustees for the County lay out the land belonging to the said County in lots of half acre each, as long again as wide, to be sold for £1.1.8 each lot to be paid on purchasing the lot to the Treasurer of the County and that the said Trustees make a deed in fee simple to the purchasers with proviso that they build a house framed, twenty by sixteen, on such lot within one year after purchasing the same, and a brick or stone chimney within four years; otherwise, the said lot of land to revert to the County from the person failing to improve the same according to the said conveyance. And that the subscribers for the said lots

after being numbered draw for their lots at May Court and that the said Town be called by the name of New London.

[Note: The Town was beautifully located on elevated table land and commanded superb views of the Blue Ridge range of Mountains and the long spurs stretching therefrom in various directions.]

Court held August 27th, 1759.

The King v. Bryant, Compt. for divulging false News.

On hearing both parties ordered that the defendant be fined one thousand pounds of Tobo. and costs, and that the Sheriff take him into custody until he pay the same and costs and give security for his good behavior according to law.

Court held June 23rd, 1761.

. Leave is granted the inhabitants of Bedford County to build a meeting house on Sherwood Waltons land on the wagon road from the Peaks of Otter to Warrick.

Court held November 27th, 1764.

Booker Smith, who was summoned to appear at this Court to answer such things as should be alleged against him for speaking disrespectfully of the Court, appeared and sundry witnesses being examined and the said Smith heard in his defence. On consideration whereof, it is the opinion of the Court that the said Smith has offered a contempt to the Court in speaking several disrespectful words against several of the members of the said Court, whereupon, it is the opinion of the Court that the said Booker Smith be fined in the sum of ten pounds and costs. It is further ordered that he give security for his good behavior in the sum of 100 pounds with two securities in the sum of fifty pounds each.

Gross Scruggs, Paul Carrington and Booker Smith severally undertook for Booker Smith's good behavior according to the above order.

Court held March 26th, 1765.

The rates of liquor for this year are as follows, viz.:

Barbadoes rum p. gallon.....	10	
Wine p. gallon.....	10	
Bumpo with white sugar and 3 gills of rum p. quart.....	1	3
French brandy p. gallon.....	10	
Virginia Brandy.....	8	
Arrack	40	

Virginia cider p. gallon.....	1	3
Virginia strong beer p. gallon.....	2	
A diet with small beer.....	1	
Diet for a servant.....		6
Lodging 4d. if but 2 in one bed and where more nothing.		
Corn and oats p. gallon.....		6
Stableage and fodder.....		6
Pasturage		4

Court held June 24th, 1766.

On the motion of Sundry Presbyterian Protestant Dissenters of this County the New meeting house lately erected near the Six Mile tree is set apart for the worship of God and established accordingly.

Court held July 23rd, 1766.

Ordered that a Court house be built in this County, to-wit, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, 12 feet pitch, two 12 feet square rooms with a brick chimney, a fire place in each room (wainscoted 4 feet high and plastered above the wainscoting to be well wrought with six glass windows,—and Benjamin Howard, William Mead, William Irvine, Charles Lynch, Isham Talbot, and Guy Smith are appointed to treat with a workman to build the same, on the courthouse lot and that any three or more of them advertise the said house to be let at October court next, one-half of the money to be levied at the next laying the Levy and the other at the laying the Levy in 1767; the house to be underpinned with brick one foot and a half from the ground, the bench to be built in a quarter circle, with a bar and two sheriffs desks, a Clerk's table, and that the floor from the bar to the bench be raised and laid with plank and the other to be laid with brick and tile and any other matter the trustees shall see necessary they are to treat for in regard to the said house not yet mentioned.

[Note: The above was the first courthouse built by the County and was in New London Town. It has long since been pulled down and destroyed. It was standing in 1856 and a picture of it may be seen in the "Historical Collections of Virginia," published by Henry Howe in 1856.]

Court held February 25th, 1772.

James Steptoe produced a commission of the honorable Thomas Nelson appointing him clerk of this County and was approved

and received by the Court and thereupon took the usual oaths to his Majesty's Person and Government repeated and subscribed the Test and also took the oath of a County Court Clerk.

Court held June 22nd, 1772.

Mr. John Talbot is appointed to bring up from Williamsburg all the necessary Acts of Assembly for which he is to be allowed at the laying of the next County Levy.

Court held May 23rd, 1774.

George Dooley produced a negro boy in Court adjudged to be eight years of age also a negro girl adjudged to be twelve years of age.

[Note: Why this was done the record does not explain. It was of frequent occurrence about this time.]

Court held January 23rd, 1775.

A petition setting forth the inconveniences attending the giving treats and entertainments at and before elections of the representatives of this Colony, to the Honorable speaker and the House of Burgesses that the said may be enacted, read and ordered to be certified by the Court.

Be it remembered that on Monday the 22nd day of July, 1776, at the Court house of the County of Bedford, William Mead and John Talbot, Gent., two Justices mentioned in former commission of the peace for the said County, administered the oath prescribed by an ordinance of convention of this Colony passed the third day of July, instant, to Robert Ewing, Gent., who took the same and then the said Robert Ewing administered the said oaths to Charles Talbot, William Mead, Samuel Hairston, Richard Stith, John Fitzpatrick, Guy Smith, James Callaway, Charles Lynch and John Talbot, Gent. The Court being thus constituted the Clerk and his Deputy and the Sheriff and his Deputies qualified under the recent ordinances of the convention.

Court held July 27th, 1779.

Harry Innis and Bourne Price, Gent., are appointed to inspect into the Counterfeit money in circulation in this County as the law directs.

Court held April 23rd, 1782.

William Callaway, Gent., is appointed to make a survey of the County for the purpose of ascertaining the centre thereof where to fix the Courthouse and other public buildings. It is the opinion of the Court that the said William Callaway begin at the centre of the line dividing this County from Campbell and thence crossing in the centre of a line to be run parallel with and below the Blue Ridge Mountains from James River to Staunton River as high up as Capt. Isham Talbot's, and that he be allowed for the same at the laying of the next County Levy.

Court held July 22nd, 1782.

William Mead, William Leftwich, William Trigg, Henry Buford, James Buford, and Charles Gwatin, Gent., are appointed to view a place on Bramblett's Road for the purpose of fixing the Courthouse and other public buildings and make their report to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Court held July 23rd, 1782.

The Gentlemen appointed yesterday to view a place on Bramblett's Road for the purpose of erecting a Courthouse and other public buildings reported as their opinion that the most proper place is in a tract of one hundred acres of land on Bramblett's road this day given to the County by William Downey and Joseph Fuqua. Whereupon the Court is of the opinion and doth order and direct the Courthouse and other public buildings to be erected thereon accordingly, reserving to the said William Downey and Joseph Fuqua one-half acre lot each to be laid off and assigned to them by the Trustees; William Mead, William Callaway, and William Leftwich, Gent., are appointed Trustees to superintend and lay off the land in lots and make return in Court.

James Buford, Gent., is appointed to contract with some proper person to build a Courthouse, Prison and stocks. The Courthouse to be of logs 20 feet by 30 in the clear with a partition across of ten feet,—twelve feet pitch with a brick, stone or dirt chimney; the floors to be rough laid, and the house covered with pegged shingles. The prison to be 20 feet by 10 in the clear with a partition in the middle, covered as the Courthouse, for which he is to be allowed at the laying of the next County Levy.

It will be seen by the above order that a courthouse was ordered to be erected. It seems to have been built between the 23rd of July, 1782, and the 26th of August, 1782, as the court was held in it on the latter date. The logs for the structure were, no doubt, cut right on the ground where the building was erected. A plan for a town embracing the above one hundred acres was surveyed and a plat made, which is recorded in Deed Book W, at page 116, and in October, 1782, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act vesting the title to the said one hundred acres in certain trustees for the benefit of the county, and thereby also "established a town by the name of Liberty." It was just one year subsequent to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and that probably inspired the name, sweet to every patriot, and the first location in history to bear the name.

Court held April 28th, 1783.

Liquor rates,

Diet	1	3
" cold.....		8
Lodging p. night with clean sheets.....		8
" without.....		6
Rum p. gallon.....	10	
Brandy p. "	10	
Whiskey "	8	
Small Beer.....	1	3
Cider p. Gallon.....	2	6
Stableage 24 hours.....		8
Fodder p.....		2
Corn p. gallon.....		6
Pasturage 24 hours.....		6

Court held February 23rd, 1789.

Whereas James Callaway by his singular services as a magistrate in this County before its division and in Campbell County—services from whence he has lately removed—merits the attention of the public. It is the opinion, therefore, of the Court that he be recommended as presiding Member in the County Court of Bedford.*

*Unusual, and a high compliment to Mr. Callaway.

Court held March 23rd, 1789.

Edmund Winston, Esq., qualified as Judge of the District Courts according to law.

Court held May 27th, 1789.

James Callaway, Gent., is unanimously appointed the Presiding Magistrate of this Court, and the same is ordered accordingly.

Court held July 27th, 1789.

On the motion of Robert Clark, Gent., who undertook the building of a Courthouse, he having nearly completed the work and representing to this court that the same was at his risk, it is the opinion of the Court that the same be received on a condition, nevertheless that the said Robert Clark finish the work according to the articles of agreement, or make every necessary deduction for any small deficiency.

Court held August 24th, 1789.

The Honorable Edmund Winston came into Court and took the oath prescribed by Act of Congress entitled An Act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths.

Court held September 22nd, 1800.

On motion of John Otey leave is granted to build a meeting house on the Courthouse lot beyond the spring.

[Note: This was the first meeting house built in or near to the county town called "Liberty," Col. Otey bought a lot immediately north of the county land and had a Baptist meeting house built (by subscription) on it of brick. It is now occupied as a private dwelling, though it was used many years as a church. See deed of record.]

After the Declaration of Independence was promulgated it is evident from the orders of the court from time to time, reaching in fact to 1790, that the whole country was in a stir. The courts were kept busy in taking care of and providing for the families of the soldiers that were killed, wounded, or worn out by the casualties of wars with the Indians, the French and the British, in all which wars Bedford County had her quotas, as the records show. But it did not stop here. Soldiers from other counties passing and repassing to the east and the south through the county, as well as our own, had to be and were provided for to the extent of the ability of the people.

In 1789 a new courthouse was erected of brick, a much more imposing, convenient, and comfortable building, and that stood until the year 1834, when it was torn down and the present handsome structure was erected in its place.

The plan of New London town is recorded in Deed Book A, at page 434, and with it a memorandum showing the names of purchasers of lots in the town as follows:

Colo. William Callaway....	Lot 1
James Callaway.....	" 2
Richard Dogget	" 3
Alexander Sawyers	" 13
William Bumpass	" 14
John Thompson	" 15
Richard Dogget.....	" 16
William Ingles.....	" 17
William Christian.....	" 23
Ambross Bramblett.....	" 28
Thomas Walker	" 26
Do.	" 27
Alexander Boreland.....	" 32
Mathew Talbot.....	" 29
Do.	" 21
Patrick Henecie.....	" 31
Colo. Rd. Callaway.....	" 30
John Thompson	" 40
William Ingles.....	" 39
Richard Doggett.....	" 38
Alexander Sawyers	" 37
Do.	" 36
John Callaway.....	" 35
John Payne.....	" 4
Howard & Mead.....	" 5
William Mead.....	" 6
Nattl. Gest	" 8
Ct. house.....	" 10
James Nuil.....	" 18
Do.	" 19
Colo. John Smith.....	" 11
Henry Darnald.....	" 12
Joshua Early.....	" 20
Mead & Howard.....	" 45
James Nuil.....	" 44
Howard & Mead.....	" 41
Nattl. Gest	" 42
Howard & Mead.....	" 43

LIST OF LAWYERS

The following is a list of the persons that qualified in the County Court between 1754 and 1829, inclusive, to practice as attorneys at law, and the respective dates of qualification. Courthouse at New London up to 1782.

John James Allen, May 25, 1819. Subsequently President Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Christopher Anthony, Jr., February 26, 1810.

Thomas Bott, September 22, 1800.

Wm. B. Banks, June 22, 1801.

James Breckenridge, February 22, 1804.

Samuel Branch, May 22, 1809.

James Benagh, May 22, 1809. Clerk, Lynchburg.

Thomas Brown, August 28, 1826.

Henry M. Bowyer, August 26, 1828. Bo't.

James Cary, May 27, 1754.

Charles Cupples, July 22, 1754.

Paul Carrington, June 23, 1755. King's Attorney from May 24, 1756.

Thomas Carr, February 25, 1760.

William Cowan, September 23, 1780.

Wm. Sidney Crawford, April 28, 1780.

Christopher Henderson Clark, May 26, 1788.

Thomas M. Clark, February 27, 1797.

Samuel L. Crawford, March 24, 1800.

James Clarke, October 28, 1807.

William R. Coupland, April 24, 1809.

William Cook, March 25, 1812.

Alexander Clements, November 23, 1812.

Jacob N. Cardozo, January 26, 1824.

Richard K. Cralle, November 23, 1829. Lynchburg.

Ephriam Dunlop, February 27, 1771.

Walker Daniel, July 25, 1780. Settled in Danville, Kentucky, killed by Indians 1784.

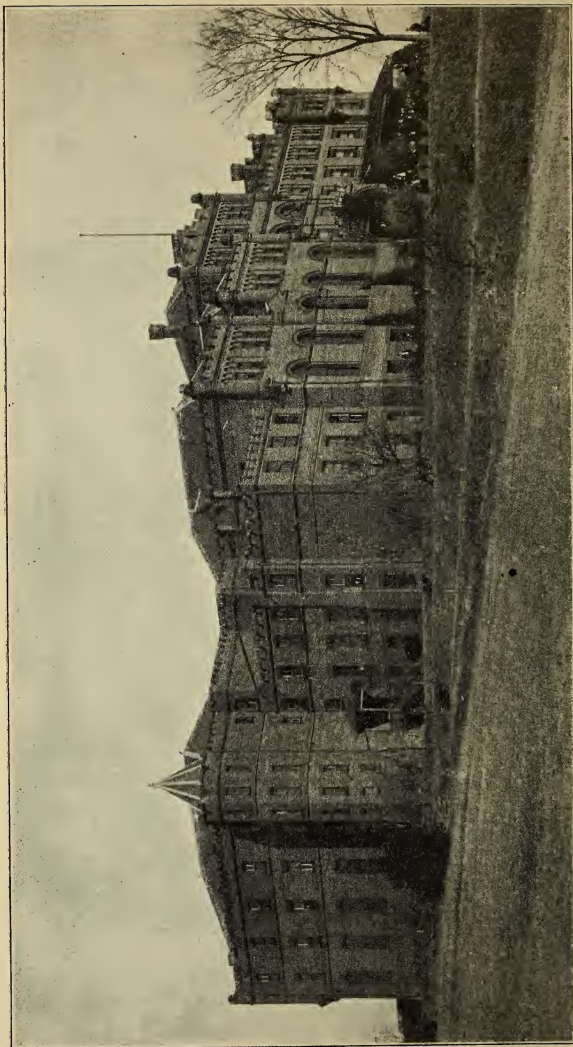
John Dabney, May 28, 1792. Judge Superior Court of Law of Bedford County 1813.

Wilson Davenport, August 26, 1796.

Chiswell Dabney, July 22, 1811. Lynchburg.

Samuel R. Davis, August 27, 1821.

- Anthony Dibrell, March 26, 1827. Methodist Preacher.
John Elliot, June 27, 1769.
Powhatan Ellis, May 24, 1813.
David R. Edley, March 22, 1824. Lynchburg.
Edmund Fontaine, December 22, 1788.
Philip Gooch, March 27, 1792.
Edward Graham, May 25, 1801.
James B. Gilmer, August 28, 1809.
William B. Gooch, July 24, 1815.
John Gains, November 24, 1817.
Peachy R. Gilmer, January 26, 1818. Appd. State's Attorney,
June 22, 1818.
Samuel Garland, March 27, 1820. Lynchburg.
Maurice H. Garland, June 26, 1826.
William L. Goggin, April 28, 1828. Bedford.
John Harvey, May 27, 1754.
Peter Hogg, August 25, 1760. Captain Co. Rangers, 1758.
John Harvey, March 22, 1768.
George Hancock, August 26, 1782.
Andrew Hambleton, February, 1804.
Grenville Henderson, July 24, 1809.
Arthur Hopkins, March 28, 1814. Moved to Alabama and
became Judge.
Andrew Hamilton, November 27, 1815.
Thomas A. Holcombe, July 22, 1816. Lynchburg.
Burr Harrison, March 23, 1818.
James Hendrick, February 22, 1819.
Tipton B. Harrison, February 28, 1820.
Tipton B. Harrison, July 22, 1821.
Peyton Harrison, July 26, 1824.
Jesse C. Harrison, May 23, 1825.
Harry Innis, October 27, 1778. Deputy State's Attorney and
Excheator. Removed to Kentucky.
Edmund Irvine, March 22, 1824.
Edward Johnston, May 26, 1828. Circuit Court Judge, Bo't. Cir.
Marshall Jones, June 22, 1829.
George Lyne, June 27, 1769.
Robert Lawson, June 27, 1769.
John T. Leftwich, March 27, 1826.
Thomas A. Latham, August 28, 1826.



RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY

- Richmond T. Lacy, October 22, 1827.
Gideon Marr, May 23, 1757.
John May, Feb. 27, 1770.
Haynes Morgan, March 26, 1771. Sergeant-Major 80th British Regiment, 1758, seven years.
Thomas Miller, September 23, 1780.
James McCampbell, November 24, 1794.
John Madison, May 23, 1797.
John Moseley, November, 1804.
James S. McAlester, August 23, 1813.
Callohill Mennis, February 23, 1818. Bedford.
Hugh Meenan, August 25, 1823.
Daniel Marr, August 25, 1828.
Charles L. Mosby, November 23, 1829. Lynchburg.
Thomas Nash, January 27, 1755.
George W. Nelson, November 27, 1822.
James Patterson, September 26, 1796.
James W. Pegram, January 23, 1826.
Clement Reade, May 27, 1754. Sworn King's Attorney, May 27th, 1754.
Clement Read, Jr., July 25, 1757.
Isaac Read, Feb. 26, 1765. King's Attorney from February 26th, 1765.
James Risque, November 25, 1794.
Archibald Robinson, July 23, 1798.
Benjamin Rice, December 28, 1801.
William Radford, November 23, 1807. Bedford.
George W. Ronald, August 27, 1810.
William R. Roane, May 23, 1814. Lynchburg.
William Rives, March 28, 1815.
Nathan Read, Jr., April 26, 1819.
Nathaniel Rives, February 23, 1824.
Ferdinand W. Risque, June 22, 1829. Lynchburg.
Alexander Stewart, March 26, 1792.
Thomas H. Spencer, November 28, 1796.
William P. Skillern, November 26, 1798.
James Stewart, March 25, 1799.
John Hill Smith, November 29, 1814.
Archibald Stuart, May 28, 1816.
Edmund N. Sale, February 28, 1820.

John F. Sale, October 22, 1821. Bedford.

Baldwin L. Scisson, March 24, 1823.

John Todd, June 25, 1771.

Allen Taylor, November 27, 1815.

George Townes, July 22, 1816. Pittsba.

George Tucker, February 23, 1818. Professor of Law, University of Virginia.

John D. Urquhart, February 28, 1814.

James Verell, March 26, 1792.

Nicholas Vanstare, August 26, 1799.

William Watts, May 22, 1864.

Edmund Winston, June 26, 1764. Judge Superior Court of Law of Bedford County, 1809.

John Williams, October 22, 1765.

John Walker, July 28, 1772.

Edward Watts, October, 1804. Roanoke.

Samuel Wiatt, January 26, 1807.

George W. Wright, April 22, 1816.

Giles Ward, August 27, 1822.

Peter Walker, October 27, 1823.

John A. Wharton, July 24, 1826. Bedford.

George W. Wilson, November 26, 1827. Bo't.

Henry C. Ward, June 22, 1829.

The judges of the Superior Courts of Law, of the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, and of the Circuit Courts of Bedford County were as follows:

Edmund Winston, 1809.

John Dabney, 1813.

William Daniel, 1816.

Daniel A. Wilson, 1829.

Norborne M. Taliaferro, 1846.

George H. Gilmer, 1853.

Gustavus A. Wingfield, 1861.

Lindsay M. Shumaker, 1869. Military appointee.

Gustavus A. Wingfield, 1870.

John D. Horsley, 1887.

James A. Dupuy, 1892.

John Randolph Tucker, 1901.

Henry E. Blair, 1904.

Cephas B. Moomaw, 1905.

William W. Moffett, 1906.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

The following is a list of the ministers of the Gospel, who were authorized by the County Court between 1754 and 1829, inclusive, to celebrate the rite of marriage, the date of the order conferring the authority, and the denomination to which they severally belonged.

Rev. John Brander, see Deed Book B, page 123, Deed from Benjamin Arnold, of Buckingham County, to Rev. John Brander, minister of Russell Parrish, dated December 28th, 1762; see will book A, page 310, etc., etc.

John Anthony, August 28, 1781. Baptist Society.

John Ayers, October 26, 1789. Methodist Church.

Henry Alley, June 24, 1822. Methodist Church.

Abner Anthony, May 28, 1827. United Baptists.

William Bramblett, September 22, 1777. Baptist Preacher.

Joshua Burnett, February 28, 1803. Baptist Church.

Caleb N. Bell, May 27, 1813. Methodist Church.

Joseph Burroughs, November 23, 1819. Baptist Church.

Samuel Baker, October 22, 1798. Methodist Church, took oath of Fidelity, which was ordered to be certified.

John Crumpacker, June 24, 1799. Dunkard Church.

Abraham Crumpacker, June 24, 1799. Dunkard Church.

Joel Crumpacker, November 28, 1808. Dunkard Church.

Nicholas H. Cobbs, July 26, 1824. Protestant Episcopal Church.

Joseph Drury, September 27, 1790. Baptist Church.

William Douglas, April 27, 1801. Church not mentioned, Baptist.

James Denton, September 28, 1801. Church not mentioned.

Joseph Dunn, September 28, 1801. Church not mentioned.

Alfred Henry DeShield, November 25, 1817. Protestant Episcopal Church.

William Early, June 22, 1795. Methodist Church.

Jesse Fears, February 25, 1793. Church not mentioned.

Isham Fuqua, June 27, 1796. Baptist Church.

William Fuqua, October 23, 1815. Baptist Church.

John White Holt, July 25, 1785. Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Holt took the oath of allegiance 25th of August, 1777.

Jeremiah Hatcher, June 27, 1785. Baptist Church.

Andrew Hunter, January 25, 1790. Methodist Church.
John Hall, October 27, 1794. Baptist Church.
William Harris, November, 1805. Baptist Church.
Samuel Hunter, June 23, 1817. Methodist Church.
William Johnson, April 22, 1782. Baptist Society.
William Johnson, Sr., October 27, 1794. Baptist Church.
Edward Jennings, October 24, 1808. Baptist Church.
William Jean, June 27, 1808. Church not mentioned.
John Kelly, November 23, 1819. Baptist Church.
William Leftwich, Jr., October 24, 1808. Baptist Church.
Garnett Lee, June 24, 1811. Methodist Church.
James Leftwich, February 27, 1826. Baptist Church.
Joshua Leigh, March 28, 1827. Methodist Church.
James Mitchell, September 26, 1783. Presbyterian Church.
Joseph Moon, May 27, 1799. Methodist Church.
William Moorman, January, 1804. Church not mentioned.
James H. L. Moorman, February, 1805. Church not mentioned.
James Morris, January 27, 1812. Methodist Church.
Josiah Morton, October 25, 1813. Methodist Church.
John Paup, November 26, 1787. Methodist Church.
Charles Price, July 27, 1795. Methodist Church.
James Rucker, August 28, 1781, Baptist Society.
David Rice, November 26, 1781. Presbyterian Church.
George Rucker, February 28, 1803. Baptist Church.
Daniel Russell, July 27, 1829. Presbyterian Church.
Nathaniel Shrewsberry, March 25, 1782. Baptist Society.
Nathaniel Shrewsberry, September 26, 1785. Baptist Church.
John Sledd, October, 1805. Church not mentioned.
James Scott, February 22, 1808. Methodist Church.
William Shands, March 28, 1808. Methodist Church.
Alexander Sale, May 31, 1810. Methodist Church.
William H. Starr, April 26, 1824. Methodist Church.
James Turner, January 28, 1793. Presbyterian Church.
Wilson Turner, February 28, 1803. Baptist Church.
Enoch Terry, June 25, 1810. Baptist Church.
Joshua Taylor, June 25, 1810. Baptist Church.
Peyton Welsh, November 23, 1812. Methodist Church.
Daniel Witt, December 27, 1824. Baptist Church.
Jesse Witt, Jr., October 22, 1827. United Baptists.
Zachariah Worley, August 25, 1828. Baptist Church.

The first minister of the Gospel in Bedford County of whom there is any record was the Rev. John Brander, who belonged to the Established Church of Great Britain. He was a bachelor.

The first deed to him is dated the 28th of December, 1762, and was made by Benjamin Arnold of Buckingham County, conveying to "Revd. Mr. John Brander, Minister of Russell Parrish in the County of Bedford and his successors for the use of the Parrish" four hundred and ninety-six acres of land in Bedford County, and it was paid for by the Church Wardens. It was subsequently sold by the Trustees and conveyed to Rev. John White Holt, Clerk of Russell Parish, who also belonged to the Established Church.

Mr. Brander acquired lands in his own right in 1772 and 1773, two tracts in Bedford County, amounting to fourteen hundred acres, and quite a number of slaves and other property. He made his will, dated March 27th, 1777, which was probated 28th of July, 1778. He devised his whole estate to his nephew, John Brander, who then resided in the county, charging it with the payment of certain legacies.

January 27th, 1777, the court entered the following order:

"Ordered that it be certified to his Excellency the Governor that John Brander junior & Council & James McMurray subjects to the King of Great Britain & residing in this County are Agents for two Companies of Merchants in Great Britain, have not manifested a friendly Disposition to the American Cause, and are both unconnected with Wives or Children in this State."

On 7th of October, 1779, the whole of Mr. Brander's estate was escheated to the commonwealth, but the records do not show what became of it further than the inquisition of escheatment made by the jury and recorded in the clerk's office.

A Remarkable Deed, of record in the Clerk's Office: Be it Known to all Men that whereas the Presbyterian Congregations of Otter Peaks in Bedford County found it very inconvenient to support a Minister of our Denomination by yearly subscription therefore various well disposed Members of said Congregations and others have contributed considerable sums of Money by which Slaves were bought Viz.: Kate, Tom, Jerry, Venus and now said Slaves Issue, Viz.: Nance, Ishmael, Sall, Moses, Herod, Cyrus,

Pharez, Jinney, Charles, Milly and their Issue forever are vested in the Regular Elders of said Congregations in Bedford County, Virginia, and their Regular Successors in Trust only faithfully to apply the neat profits of said Slaves and Issue forever in said Congregations to supporting a Regular Minister of said Denomination in said Congregations and for purchasing lands for said Slaves to work on, and to keep decent Houses of Worship in Repair and for such other Charitable uses as said Elders and Majority of said Congregations may agree upon should at any time the profits of said Slaves arise to such a surplus Know all Men therefore that we the Purchasers Heirs at Law and next of kin to said Purchasers of said Slaves, Viz.: Kate, Tom, Jerry, Venus, Purchased with the above contributed Money Do hereby each on our respective parts Warrant and forever defend the above named Slaves, Kate, Tom, Jerry, Venus and their Issue forever for the above Mentioned Purpose from us and each of our Heirs and assigns forever. Witness Whereof we hereunto set our hands and affix our seals this 28th day of July One Thousand Seven hundred Eighty-three.

In presence of

James Turner,	Robt. Ewing,	(Seal)
Samuel Beard,	W. Ewing,	(Seal)
Adam Beard,	John Trigg,	(Seal)
George Dickson,	William Trigg,	(Seal)
John Ewing,	David Rice.	(Seal)

At a Court held for Bedford County 25th August, 1783.

This certain Writing was acknowledged by Robert Ewing, William Ewing, William Trigg and John Trigg, and

At a Court held for the said County the 22 day of September following, the same was further proved as to David Rice and ordered to be recorded.

Teste, Jas. Steptoe, C. C.

MILITARY STATISTICS

Bedford furnished her quota of soldiers for the French, Indian, Border, Revolutionary, and Mexican Wars. There are records of many distinguished officers from this county who commanded soldiers during these wars.

The militia was drilled at stated times by the captain; occasional musters were held at some central point, when the whole country turned out to see the soldiers drill in their attractive uniforms. The soldierly bearing of these farmers was remarkable, and their descendants promptly responded to the call of Virginia, when, in after years, she was plunged into a civil war whose equal has not been recorded in the annals of nations.

Virginia, owing to her geographical position, was destined to become one great battlefield. On her soil were to be marshalled hosts of combating armies, and her mountains and valleys were to be crimsoned with the best blood of the nation. Within her domain was to arise a new commonwealth, and both mother and daughter were to reside upon the ancient estate. The year 1861 found Virginia in a state of civil commotion unparalleled in history, excepting France in the early days of the French Revolution. On one hand lay the states still composing the Federal Union, while on the other were those which had cast their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy.

Virginia hesitated long. A majority of her people in the east favored secession, while in the west a large majority was opposed to such action. On the 17th of April, 1861, the ordinance of secession was passed by a vote of 81 to 51. Nearly all the delegates voting against it were from the western part of the State. Governor Letcher issued a proclamation declaring Virginia out of the Union, and to the call for troops Bedford County responded promptly. The service of these companies was the first in the State tendered and accepted by the Governor, and nine companies were in the field before the close of May, 1861, namely: The Rifle Grays, Captain Thomas Leftwich; Clay Dragoons, Captain William R. Terry; Old Dominion Rifles, Captain Thomas M. Bowyer; Bedford Light Artillery, Captain T. C. Jordan; C. R. Rifle, Captain William L. Wingfield; Dragoons, Captain James Wilson; Rifles,

Captain James McG. Kent; C. F. Rifle, Captain Aug. L. Minter; Bedford Rangers, Captain R. C. W. Radford. Early in these days the "Association of Ladies of Bedford County for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Soldiers" was formed and continued to do effective work until the close of the war. The first officers were Mrs. John A. Wharton, president; Mrs. O. P. Bell, vice-president; Mrs. John F. Sale, treasurer, and Miss Susan Hobson, secretary. The enthusiasm thus manifested in Bedford at the opening of the struggle for State's sovereignty settled down into steady work, and unfaltering self-sacrifice, on the part of all who held dear the honor of the Old Dominion.

At all and any cost Bedford County filled her quota of men; gave of her abundance and out of her distress mourned her dead martyrs, encouraged her living defenders, and at last submitted to the result of the war with a knowledge that the scriptural commendation had been well earned: "She hath done what she could." At one time there were seven hospitals at Bedford City for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. Of all the matrons who kindly administered to the wants of the afflicted soldiers at this point only one is now living, and she has in her possession her commission, signed by the doctor in charge. Though Bedford has furnished troops for all the wars, she has been greatly blessed, for the despoiler's foot has not often trod upon her soil.

There was an Indian trail that led from the southwest through a gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains (subsequently known as Buford's Gap) into the Goose Creek Valley; thence traversed the valley northward, and recrossed the Blue Ridge at the head of the valley into Augusta (now Rockbridge) County.

General Andrew Lewis, while acting in the Council of State, left the capital at Williamsburg to return to his home in Boteourt (now Roanoke) County to recruit his health. On his way he was taken ill in Bedford County, and the great soldier and big-hearted patriot breathed his life away in a dwelling located not far from old Mt. Zion Church, in the beautiful valley of Goose Creek in Bedford County, in the neighborhood of part of the gallant soldiers he commanded at the victorious battle at Point Pleasant seven years before his death (which occurred September 25th, 1781), and within half a day's ride to his own home. His remains were conveyed to his home, where they were interred.

Subsequently, however, they were removed to the cemetery ^{East} ~~west~~ of and near to Salem and re-interred, and the federal government has caused a handsome granite monument to be erected at his grave.

The following is copied from the *Bedford Sentinel*, published in Liberty, Va., in 1850:

"Mr. John Buford (contractor) a few days since, in making an excavation on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Goose Creek, in this county, *exhumed* some half dozen human skeletons, a tomahawk of stone, and some arrow-heads of the same material. That these skeletons are the remains of 'Native Americans' is verified by the finding of the stone tomahawk and arrow-heads along with them; it being a well-known custom of the savage to bury with the warrior his implements of war. We are confirmed in this opinion by a tradition long prevalent in the neighborhood, that an Indian fort once stood near the spot where these bones, etc., were disinterred, and this tradition challenges credence from the fact, that this place is literally covered with shells of different kinds, collected by the savages probably from the neighboring streams.

"Near by, on the lands now owned by Paschal Buford, *Esq.*, we are told, there once stood an American block-house, erected by the whites for their protection after they took possession of that part of the country. It was built of logs closely fitted to each other, with numerous gun holes on every side.—Several years before this land came into the hands of Capt. Buford, the block-house was *pulled down*, as we are informed, the timbers removed, and a *stable erected* out of them! Sundry musket balls and any quantity of bullets have been picked up on the lands adjacent within a few years past."

Tarleton during the Revolutionary War made a dash for stores at New London, which was then a part of Bedford County. Hunter came into the county, marched leisurely down the old Salem Pike to New London, and after spending the night near Lynchburg, returned by the same route. A few lives were lost on both sides in the light skirmishing. The depot at Bedford City and one of the large hospitals were burned by Hunter, besides several mills and residences. We had the honor on this occasion of visits from two

soldiers who afterwards became presidents of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley. A large number of sick and wounded Confederate soldiers from other States died here and were buried on Piedmont Hill. During the last memorial exercises this year (1907) one of our speakers, a Confederate major, said: "The Confederate soldier has fixed the record of the South in the field of valour. It stands on the page of history matchless and imperishable, and it was the soldier of the rank who did this. It is no detracton to the fame of Generals Jackson, Gordon, Longstreet, or Stuart, that the men who followed them to battle were cast in the same heroic mould, that the ragged private was the instrument by which their achievements were made possible. When the last impartial monument shall be erected to the heroes of the South and the last impartial epitaph shall be inscribed upon it, it will rob the great names of Southern history of none of their glory, that monument surmounted by the marble effigy of the common soldier, and its inscription, a testimonial to the South of his sublime courage and preëminence. Since we furled our battle flags and stacked our guns (nearly all of which were wrested from the enemy in battle) and gave our paroles, there have been no more law-abiding citizens. Let it be distinctly understood that we have not been going around with our fingers in our mouths, pining and whining, asking pardons, and promising to do so no more, but with head erect we look the world squarely in the eyes and say we thought we were right in the brave old days, when to do battle was sacred duty, but now in the light of subsequent events we know that we were right, and with malice for none and charity for all, we are asking pardon of no living man."

The men that had rendered the battlefield illustrious took up the plough and made the South waste blossom again as the rose. They were great in peace as in war, and the victories of material development in the last forty-seven years are as far above comparison as their valor and achievements of their four years of war. The new South is greater than the old in wealth and power, and the possibilities of the future but breathe the old South's unconquerable spirit and lofty pride, its bravery and independence, and above all cherishes with affection the sweet memories and glory of its other days.

VIRGINIA 1281089

Her Advantages and Opportunities

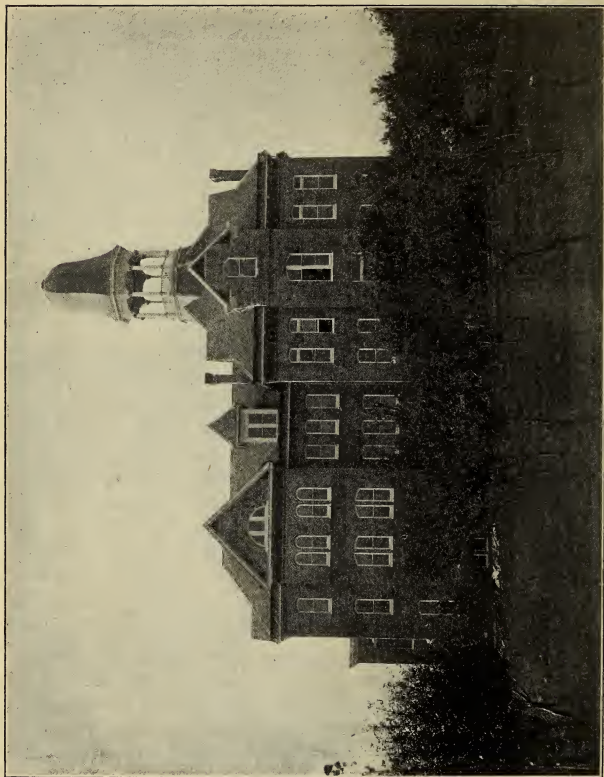
The roses nowhere bloom so white
As in Virginia,
The sun nowhere shines so bright
As in Virginia.
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet,
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,
For heaven and earth both seem to meet,
Down in Virginia.

The days are never quite so long
As in Virginia,
Nor quite so filled with happy song
As in Virginia,
And when my time has come to die,
Just take me back and let me lie,
Close where the Blue Ridge mounts so high,
Down in Virginia.

There is nowhere a land so fair
As in Virginia;
So full of song, so free of care,
As in Virginia;
And I believe that happy land
The Lord prepared for mortal man
Is built exactly on the plan
Of old Virginia.

Nowhere the apples grow so fine
As in Virginia;
Nowhere so ruby red the wine
As in Virginia;
Nowhere men braver stand in line,
Nor women fairer, more divine,
Than in Virginia;
So if in life your hopes grow slack,
Just take a nip of apple jack
And tell the boys to take you back
To old Virginia.

Nowhere the horses go more trappy
Than in Virginia;



JETER COÖPERATIVE SCHOOL

Nowhere the homes are more happy
 Than in Virginia;
 Nowhere the hunters are more grand
 Than those bred on the fertile land
 Of old Virginia;
 So if you want to have the best
 And live a life of ease and rest,
 Come to the land that's stood the test—
 That's old Virginia.

COLONIAL MILITARY ROSTER.

Below will be found a list of the soldiers of Bedford County who were engaged in warfare with the Indians, French and British before the Declaration of Independence, as appears from Hening's Statutes at large and the records of the County Court, and a few in the Revolutionary War. The records *do not contain a complete list* of those engaged in any war:

Captains.

John Phelps,
 John Quarles,
 Matt. Talbot,
 Chas. Talbot.

Lieutenants.

John Anthony,
 Wm. Irvine,
 Wm. Meade,
 Jeremiah Early,
 Joseph Rentfro,
 Sam'l Hairston.

Ensigns.

Sam'l Hairston,
 Thos. Prather,
 Thos. Gilbert,
 Benj. Hatcher,
 Jeremiah Yarborough,
 Robt. Hairston,
 Wm. Irvine.

Sergeants.

John Hunter,
 Wm. Edwards,
 Ambrose Bryant,
 Wm. Simmonds,
 Gross Scruggs,
 Meshach Haile,
 Rich. Andrews,
 Rich. Ragsdale,
 Rich. Callaway,
 Joseph Rentfro,
 Thos. Prather,
 James Patterson,
 Nath. Patterson,
 John Hunter,
 Ambrose Bramlett,
 Wm. Bramlett,
 Josias Gipson,
 Geo. Watts,
 Edmund Fair,
 Jacob Anderson.

Privates.

John Alston,
Jacob Anderson,
James Alcorn,
Sam'l Arrenton,
Geo. Abbott,
John Abston,
Wm. Anderson,
Geo. Abet,
Wm. Allen,
Barnabus Arthur,
Barnabus Arthur, Jr.,
Wm. Arthur,
Thos. Alfred,
Geo. Adams,
John Adams,
John Anderson,
Wm. Bumpass,
John Brown,
Amhus Bramlett,
Isaac Butterworth,
Joseph Benning,
John Benning,
Zach. Burnley,
Ambrose Bryan,
Saml. Brown,
Chas. Bright,
James Board,
Wm. Bramlett,
Isaac Brown,
Wm. Board,
John Patrick Burks,
James Bryan,
Jesse Bryan,
Thos. Baker,
Edw. Bright,
Wm. Burks,
Rich. Burks,
Bolling Burks,

Privates.

James Bromlet,
John Bush,
Leonard Ballew,
James Baldwin,
Glover Baker,
Jeremiah Baskam,
Allen Brown,
Peter Berry,
John Biggs,
Wm. Brown,
James Ball,
Alexander Boyd,
Rudolph Banner,
Thos. Buford,
John Buford,
Jas. Callaway,
Thos. Cooper,
Geo. Caldwell,
Wm. Chalmor,
Geo. Coldwell,
Arch. Campbell,
Wm. Calmore,
Sandiver Cashiah,
Edward Choat,
Augustine Choat,
John Casey,
Abraham Chandler,
Merry Carter,
Wm. Carson,
Chas. Cox,
Wm. Crabtree,
James Corser,
James Carson,
Hugh Crockett,
John Conner,
David Crews,
Bartholomew Carrill,
Wm. Crouch,

Privates.

Wm. Conner,
Joseph Cogswell, Sr.,
Henry Childress,
Richard Cottreal,
Charles Clark,
Nathaniel Clark,
Thos. Chapman,
Janvier Craigg,
Wm. Craigg,
Wm. Coulter,
John Daunn,
John Dixon,
Wm. Davis,
Edward Davis,
John Davies,
Wm. Dilenham,
Thos. Duly,
James Duly,
Thos. Daws,
Thos. Drigger,
Jonathan Dacon,
David Doyle,
Daniel Driskill,
Joseph Davenport,
Wm. Dunnaway,
Archibald Denton,
Thos. Earley,
Chas. English,
Wm. Fuqua,
James Fair,
James Fair,
Jesse Farmer,
Nathan Farmer,
Clarence Frank,
James Fitzgerald,
Daniel Gilbert,
Benj. Gilbert,
Acquiller Gilbert,

Privates.

Saml. Gilbert,
Josiah Gibson,
Geo. Grundy,
John Gallaway,
Jonathan Ginnings,
John Grymes,
Saml. Gilbert,
John Gallway,
Hugh Garvin,
Ansal Goodman,
James Graham,
Wm. Going,
John Green,
Peter Gashmire,
Nathaniel Gish,
Robt. Hairstone,
Nicholas Hayes,
John Hardiman,
Chas. Harris,
Wm. Hinton,
Barlet Henson,
John Hardman,
Geo. Haynes,
Wm. Haynes,
Jacob Henderson,
John Handy,
Benj. Hatcher,
Patrick Halloquan,
John Haynes,
Thos. Hunt,
Geo. Hackworth,
John Hall,
Wm. Handy,
Andrew Hairston,
Patrick Hensey,
John House,
Mrs. M. J. Henson's hus-
band and two sons,

Privates.

James Hurt,
Abram Helm,
Jacob Hutts,
John Holly,
David Hix,
Rich. Edwards,
Wm. Edwards,
Jeremiah Earley,
John Edgar,
Cary Holland,
John Humphreys,
George Harmon,
William Hudson,
John Harris,
Moses Hawkins,
Rush Hudson,
Thos. Hill,
John Hogan,
Peter Hogan,
James Hogan,
William Hackworth,
David Irvine,
Abraham Irvine,
James Johnston,
Jonathan Jennings,
William Jackson,
Ralph Jopling,
John Johnson,
John Jackson,
Peter Jones,
Peter Jines,
Jonathan Jones,
James Jones,
Patrick Johnson,
Robt. Jones,
Thos. Jones,
John Jones,
John Jenkins,

Privates.

Sandesur Keiser,
Reuben Keif,
Michael Kelly,
David Kerr,
Jacob Kittinger,
Jos. Looney,
Elliott Lacy,
Head Lynch,
John Lawson,
John London,
John Loson,
David Loson,
Wm. Lucks,
Wm. Layne,
Archibald Lamb,
Henry Lahorn,
Philip Lockhart,
John Lafoy,
William Leister,
John Linton,
Jas. McDonalds,
Thos. Murry,
James McRunnals,
Abraham Mitchell,
Luke Murphy,
James Morris,
James Murphy,
John Martin,
Robt. Martin,
Wm. Manley,
Jas. McMurtry,
Patrick McDade,
Evan Morgan,
John Morgan,
John Mackay, Jr.,
James Mackay,
Wm. Morgan,
Thos. Morgan,

Privates.

John Moore,
Patrick McDavid,
John Mattos,
James Mackie,
Wm. Morgan, Jr.,
Joseph Murty,
John Mattocks,
John Mitchum,
John Martiam,
Wm. Morgan,
John Meade,
Abel Meade,
James Moore,
Danl. McFall,
Jas. McFall,
John Macky,
Roderick McKenzie,
William Moseley,
William McMinimy,
Charles Melson,
Major Merritt,
Abiel Mead,
Alexander McKenzie,
George Merritt,
James McIntire,
Michael Murphy,
Patrick Murphy,
William Martin,
Robt. Martin,
Christopher Munday,
James Millwood,
Archelus McNeale,
James Moore,
Jos. McDaniel,
David Morse,
Joseph McMurty,
Abraham McClelan,
Wm. Montgomery,

Privates.

Rich. Maples,
Thos. Maclin,
John Neilson,
Wm. Nix,
Nimrod Newman,
William Nichols,
John Nichols,
James Noland,
Robt. Oglesby,
Thos. Owen,
Thos. Overstreet,
Thos. Oglesby,
Edward Ohair,
John Orrack,
James Orchard,
William Oliver,
Math. Patterson,
John Pratt,
James Patterson,
Rich. Phillips,
Thos. Pharman,
David Preston,
John Pyburn,
Robt. Peper,
Saml. Peper,
Philip Preston,
Jesse Paty,
Jeremiah Pate,
John Pate,
Matt. Pate,
Jacob Pate,
Moses Preston,
Wm. Puttect,
James Puttect,
Nathan Pottlet,
Jonathan Prater,
James Presnal,
Wm. Phelps,

Privates.

Rich. Pritchard,
Michael Poore,
Andrew Poore,
John Perrin,
Henry Piles,
——— Prewitt,
John Phillips,
John Quarles,
David Rosser,
Thos. Reade,
John Robertson,
Joseph Ryan,
Pharaoh Ryley,
John Robertson, Jr.,
John Richardson,
Bailey Reins,
John Rock,
Thomas Rose,
William Reese,
Ben Ruff,
George Rusher,
William Ross,
——— Runyan,
Josiah Richardson,
Zach. Robertson,
Jonathan Richardson,
Peter Rawlins,
Anthony Rawlins,
Peter Ragsdale,
Joseph Ray,
Moses Rentfroe,
Joseph Richardson,
John Robinson,
Wm. Ragsdale,
Josiah Ramsey,
Danl. Richardson,
Stephen Runnals,
Saml. Robertson,

Privates.

Danl. Richardson,
Nathan Richardson,
Stephen Rentfroe,
John Riley,
James Rentfroe,
Saml. Robinson,
Bagdale Rice,
Robert Raiford,
George Rice,
Nathan Reid,
William Robinson,
James Rowsey,
Francis Siver,
John Spurlock,
Christ. Sitton,
Robt. Shipley,
Robt. Shipley, Jr.,
Wm. Simmons,
Geo. Smith,
Chas. Simmons,
Wm. Stone,
John Spenlock,
John Snow,
Abraham Smith,
James Spencer,
Thos. Sexton,
Chas. Suter,
Fortunatus Sydnor,
James Smith,
Henry Snow,
John Snell,
Robert Still,
John Stiff, Sr.,
John Talbot,
Rich. Tiths,
John Thompson,
Wm. Twiddy,
Chas. Talbot,

Privates.

John Thomas,
Rich. Taylor,
Nathan Tate,
Wm. Tate,
Henry Trunk,
Matt. Talbot,
Abraham Thompson,
John Tinker,
Stephen Towns,
James Talbot,
Geo. Thomas,
Wm. Twedey,
Thos. Thirman,
William Thorp,
David Turner,
Obadiah Turpin,
John Thorp,
Richard Timberlake,
Thomas Thorp,
Daniel Tyler,
James Thomas,
William Thomson,
Patrick Vance,
John Vardeman,
Wm. Whiteside,
Rich. Woodward,
John Watts,
John Wright,
Wm. Woodie,

Privates.

Saml. Woodward,
John Ward,
Wm. Walker,
Rich. Woodward, Sr.,
Wm. Woodward,
John Woodward,
Edward Watts,
James Wine,
John Watts,
Isaac Woodward,
Robert Witt,
John Wright,
Aaron Watts,
Robert Watkins,
James Womack,
Jacob Wade,
Henry Woody,
Justinian Wills,
Thomas Rose Walton,
Thomas Rose Wharton
Isaac Wade,
Matthew Whorley,
John Williams,
James Weare,
James Wade,
Wm. Yates,
John Yates,
Israel Young.

The foregoing seven pages copied in part from "Virginia Colonial Militia," edited by William Armstrong Crozier, 1651-1776, Bedford County, 1758.

Source: Henning, Vol. 8.

CAPTAIN BUFORD'S VOLUNTEERS IN 1774

List of Captain Thomas Buford's Volunteer Company, raised in Bedford County, who formed part of the army under General Andrew Lewis at the battle with the Indians at Point Pleasant, the 10th of October, 1774.

Thomas Buford, Captain.	Nicholas Meade,	} Sergeants.
Thomas Dooley, Lieutenant.	William Kenedy,	
Jonathan Cundiff, Ensign.	Thomas Flipping,	
1. Abraham Sharp,	24. Adam Lin,	
2. Absolam McClanahan,	25. Thomas Stephens,	
3. William Bryant,	26. William Keer,	
4. William McColister,	27. Gerrott Kelley.	
5. James Scarbara,	28. James Ard,	
6. John McClanahan,	29. William Deal,	
7. James McBride,	30. John Bozel,	
8. John Carter,	31. John Welch,	
9. William Overstreet,	32. Robert Boyd,	
10. Robert Hill,	33. Thomas Hamrick,	
11. Samuel Davis,	34. James Boyd,	
12. Zachariah Kennot,	35. James Dale,	
13. Augustine Hackworth,	36. Robert Ewing,	
14. William Cook,	37. Francis Seed,	
15. Uriah Squires,	38. William Hackworth,	
16. Thomas Hall,	39. John Roberts,	
17. William Hamrick,	40. Joseph White,	
18. Nathaniel Cooper,	41. Joseph Bunch,	
19. John Cook,	42. Jacob Dooley,	
20. Mr. Waugh,	43. Thomas Owen,	
21. John McGlahlen,	44. John Read,	
22. John Campbell,	45. John Wood.	
23. William Campbell,		

VIRGINIA DAY

June 12, 1907

BEDFORD'S GREETING

The Commonwealth of Virginia and the Republic of the United States of America have united to celebrate this, the third century of their beginning. Jamestown is the joint cradle of this State and this nation. Thus, as we participate in these commemorative exercises, our hearts flame alike with State and national patriotism. This day of the Exposition has been designated as "Virginia Day." To-day, the children and the descendants of the children of Virginia gather at this birthday party to pay loyal, loving devotion to their glorious mother for her three hundred years of brave endeavor and splendid achievement. Virginia extends to all of you a cordial, warm and loving welcome. To her children who have come from afar she gives her blessings and benediction. She places her loving hands on their heads and wishes them all measures of prosperity and happiness. She salutes her many fair daughters in statehood with maternal pride and joy; she rejoices at their career and feels that their glories add to her a dearer majesty. To her sister State, who so generously rejoices and celebrates with her, she gives an affectionate greeting, while she thrills anew with that love which cements them into a perpetual union. To her foreign friends and nations who have graced this occasion by their presence and approval she extends the hand of true friendship and hospitality. To this nation, to whose growth and power she has made such vast contribution, her heart goes out in abounding and abiding love.

GEOGRAPHICAL

The Piedmont division of Virginia, which lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, comprises fourteen counties, of which Bedford is one of the largest and most fertile. It contains 490,732 acres of land, assessed in 1906 at \$3,556,373.03. In 1900 its population was 30,356, of whom 20,617 were white and 9,739 colored. It is bounded on the north by James River, for the distance of eighteen miles; on the south by Staunton River, for the distance of twenty miles; on the east by Campbell County, for the distance of twenty-one miles, and on the west by the Counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, and Rockbridge, for the distance of thirty-one miles. This western boundary line is in the Blue Ridge Mountains, from a point just below Balcony Falls on the James River to Horn's Ford on Staunton River. This elevated western boundary forms a barrier against the western winds, varying in elevation from 712 feet at Balcony Falls to 4,246 feet at Apple Orchard. Headforemost Mountain, 3,779 feet; Flat Top (near Peaks of Otter), 4,001 feet; Peaks of Otter, 3,875 feet; thence with Blue Ridge Mountain crossing N. & W. R. R. near Blue Ridge Springs, 1,281 feet; Foster Knob (Porters Mountain), 2,576 feet; Weavers Knob, 2,615 feet; Greens Knob, 2,563 feet; Stewart's Knob, 2,472 feet, crossing road at Blue Ridge Church, within five miles of Roanoke City, to Horn's Ford, 1,000 feet.

BEDFORD COUNTY IN PIEDMONT VIRGINIA

The map of Virginia by Maj. Jed Hotchkiss will give the home-seeker a comprehensive view of the whole Piedmont section of Virginia, extending from the Potomac River on the northeast along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains in a southerly direction to the North Carolina line on the southwest, over 200 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. From the point where the James River breaks through the Blue Ridge to Lynchburg, Bedford's northern boundary line begins, following the Piedmont belt, within parallel lines, until you strike Staunton River as it comes through the mountains just south of Roanoke City, which forms the southeast boundary line for some thirty-odd miles. The James empties its waters into the Chesapeake Bay near Norfolk, and

Staunton or Roanoke goes into Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, both giving ample facilities for an abundance of fine fish of many varieties, in season, which find shelter in the numerous large and small rivers and creeks that head in Bedford County. Some of them extending back into the interior of the county a distance of more than twenty miles, thus distribute the natural and artificial products of the waters at every man's door without price. With only ordinary care in selecting a location for a fish pond, one's family could have this most excellent food at its command, with less cash than is expended on spring chicken.

IRRIGATION

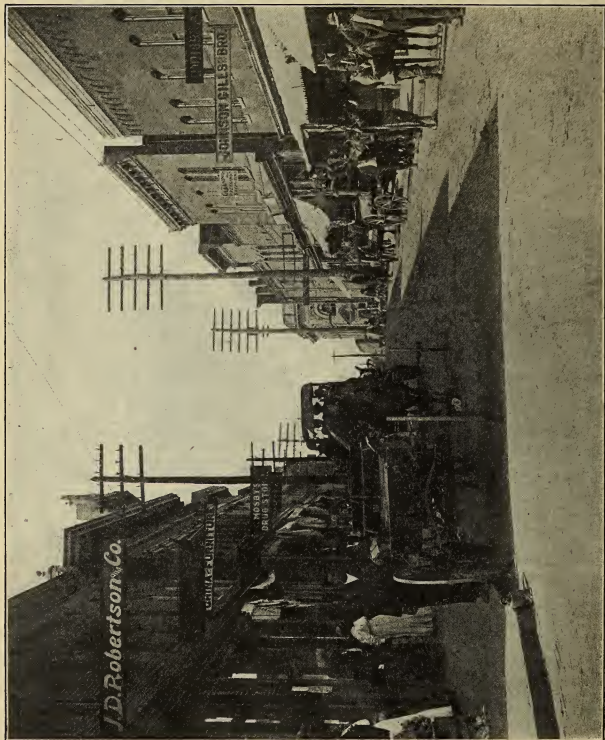
By referring to the map of Bedford County and its altitudes, you can readily see that there is no section of the country better adapted to modern methods of irrigation. All the waters that flow through the county have their origin in the hills, mountains and peaks that are dotted here and there and everywhere over the entire surface of the county; from the Peaks of Otter, Flat Top, Apple Orchard, Big and Little Otters and Terrapin Mountain on the northwest to the Blue Ridge, Porters Mountains, Weavers Knob, Green Knob and Stewart's Knob on the southwest. The highest of these mountains has an elevation of 4,246 feet above the sea level, and all of them are abundantly supplied with never-failing streams of pure freestone water, which flows during the entire year, with very few exceptions. With these waters perpetually in your midst what is to prevent the progressive, up-to-date farmer from fortifying himself against the contingencies of an unfavorable season.

The longitude, latitude, altitude, and water-tude being fixed quantities, nothing is left for man but to put forth the latent energy which he should naturally inherit from the Anglo-Saxon race, and bring forth abundant crops.

SOIL

The soil of Bedford County, like its topography, is somewhat varied, and for the sake of convenience the following arbitrary classification may be adopted:

First. The mountain soil, of a dark chocolate color, rich in vegetable matter, the result of the disintegration of the granitic and



STREET SCENE—BEDFORD CITY

syenitic rock. This character of soil will be found mainly on and adjacent to the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which defend the north and northwestern borders of this county and is to a large extent covered by luxuriant forest growth.

Whenever cleared it spontaneously produces blue grass very luxuriantly; and it is customary for the farmers in the adjacent lowlands to send their sheep and cattle to summer on these verdant mountain pastures.

Under cultivation, this mountain soil produces successfully the cereal crops, but seems even better adapted to such crops as cabbage or Irish potatoes, and is unsurpassed for apples. These mountain slopes, which overlook the County of Bedford from the James to Staunton Rivers for a distance of some thirty-one miles, with their light, naturally drained, rich, dark soil exposed to the rays of the sun summer and winter, would sustain vineyards that would be unsurpassed in abundance, beauty and quality by any other section of the State.

Second. The next grade of soil is a heavy red clay and may be called the Piedmont soil, as it lies adjacent to the mountain land of our first classification. This land is well known throughout Virginia for its general adaptability to crops of every kind, cereals, grasses, shipping tobacco, fruits and vegetables. It constitutes the best and most generally productive soil east of the great limestone lands of the Shenandoah Valley, and in some respects surpasses even those. It is very warm and encourages early vegetation, and when well set in grass forms a vivid green in early spring. Much of this soil would be greatly benefited by an intelligent system of tile drainage, especially where it is nearly level, and therefore retains a surplus of moisture, which by surface evaporation chills the soil and retards vegetation. Heavy crops of corn are grown on these lands, in many cases surpassing in yield the rich alluvium of the river and creek bottoms. The tendency of this land, where it is not left naked or exposed on steep hillsides to washing by heavy rainfall, is to clothe itself with grass, generally Kentucky blue grass, known to our northern brethren as June grass. For this reason cattle-growing, dairying and sheep-raising all prove very profitable on lands of this character. Most of this land lies on the north side of the county, between the mountains and the N. & W. R. R., though in several noted instances it crosses

the railroad at different points and extends irregularly into the "South Side."

Third. The next order as to quantity is the lighter gray of the south side of the county. Most of this land is underlaid by a red clay soil, which gives it a "bottom" and renders it susceptible and rententive of high improvements. The crops usually grown on this land are corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, and very fine tobacco. Fruit succeeds well on this land also, especially peaches, which attain a large size and rich flavor.

Be careful to get a good soil, properly located, well drained and supplied with pure freestone water, and all things else can be added unto it.

TIMBER

Originally Bedford County was one of the best-timbered sections of the State. It was nothing unusual during the time of slavery to see the best and finest timbered lands cleared for tobacco; rails enough to fence in the land cleared would be split from the best of the timber, and the rest would be rolled up into large log heaps, awaiting a favorable day when the whole of this fine lot of valuable saw timber would be reduced to ashes. The same process of destruction has been repeated since the close of the war, but not to such an extent as before. The negro, as a slave, had to be employed, though he might be destroying more than he was making. There are still standing some very fine areas of timber in this county, but they are mostly remote from transportation lines, except those sections recently opened up by the extension of the Tidewater Railroad through this county. For the distance of some thirty-two miles, along the southern tier paralleling the N. & W. R. R., some fifteen miles to the south, these timbers are valuable and are much sought after by the local and foreign saw-mill men. There are several large areas of fine timber lands located on the mountains, quite remote from the railroads, which would furnish many years' work for mills of large capacity and would be a source of much revenue if properly handled. The principal growth of this county is the oak in the numerous varieties of red, Spanish, chestnut, black and white; hickory, yellow poplar, yellow pine, yellow locust, bush chestnut, gum, dogwood, maple, sassafras, birds-eye maple, black walnut, cherry, willow, and the

old-field pine. An exhibit prepared carefully for the purpose of displaying the forest resources of Bedford County was taken to the State Exposition at Richmond in October, 1892; and was awarded the first premium for excellence and variety. Probably some of the finest locust in the State could be found in this county. A pulp mill properly located could find material enough to keep it running for generations to come. The demand for timber is steadily on the increase and it is only a matter of time before all the available timber properties will be taken up.

CLIMATE

It would be well-nigh impossible within the brief space at our command to give any adequate description of the climate of this county, which, above all others, is its chief charm and attraction. As its elevation and partly mountainous surface would indicate, the atmosphere is very dry and bracing, while the range of the mercury is comparatively short. The mean annual temperature at Lynchburg for 33 years was 56.40. The mean annual rainfall at Lynchburg for 25 years was 42.85. The topography of this county and the extreme purity of its atmosphere make this climate singularly healthful and beneficial to invalids. There are no marshes and stagnant pools, and the neighborhood is entirely free from malarial disorders. The winters are short and mild, seldom of more than three months duration, and generally dry and pleasant; snow scarcely lies here for more than a few days, and there is but little interruption to agricultural pursuits during the entire winter. The heat of summer is never extreme, as it is tempered by the delightful southwest breezes, and cool, sweet air from the neighboring mountains. On the official map of Virginia, Bedford will be found within the belt which enjoys the minimum heat in summer and the minimum cold in winter. During the summer months, near the eastern bases of the Blue Ridge Mountains, there are more frequent showers than in any other part of Virginia. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the prevailing wind at that season comes direct from the sea, and its moisture, when driven against the mountain barrier, meets with a colder stratum of air and becomes condensed, thus producing welcome showers which refresh and invigorate the growing crops. In less favored sections the grounds remain parched and dry. The sheltered eastern slopes

of these mountain ranges, above the line of 1,000 feet of elevation above the sea level and under that of 2,500, offer hundreds of localities for health resorts, especially for people afflicted with pulmonary diseases. If any one is sceptical about the efficacy of the Blue Ridge air, water and exercises for lung troubles, let him spend a few months at some point in the belt, and we will make him a referee to sustain the opinion here advanced. A man with his wife and children from the far distant west, a supposed victim of this fearful disease, spent several winters on the Apple Orchard in a log cabin. The third year he returned to the flat woods, restored to health and strength. That portion of Bedford County which lies nearest to the Blue Ridge, which is protected from the gales and blizzards of the northwest, and has the best of winter exposures, is a southeastern slope. Snow falling in this section disappears before the ardent rays of the sun in a few hours; frequently every vestige melts within twenty-four hours from the cessation of its falling. The advantage of such a climate is no less great to the grazier and stock grower than to the searcher for health, for it greatly lessens both the expense and risk of maintaining live stock during the winter months.

The mild winters and the long delightful autumns seem to me [the author] the chief charm from a climatic standpoint. I have never had kinder or more considerate treatment anywhere in the world. With a warm welcome, productive and cheap lands, a superb climate, a picturesque country, churches, Sunday-schools, public free-schools, academies of high grade for both sexes, unsurpassed railroad facilities making close and speedy connection with the great centers of population upon this continent, endless opportunities for success await the immigrant! Can the earth elsewhere offer more? Come and see.

ADJACENT CITIES

The City of Roanoke, on the banks of the Roanoke and Staunton River, five miles above the county line of Bedford County, has about 35,000 inhabitants; it is a well-built and substantial town. The N. & W. Railway shops located at this place have a monthly pay-roll of over \$100,000.00, and should the Tidewater Railway have its shops here, which is more than probable, the pay-roll will

be largely increased, and the already inviting market for all farm products will be much increased. The nearby Bedford farmers are taking advantage of their opportunity to dispose of their surplus products at good prices. The same can be said of Lynchburg, on the James River, three miles from our county line, as a fine market for all farm products. Lynchburg has more money per capita than any city in the Union, and is soon destined to be the leading shoe market of the South. The monthly pay-roll for all industries is quite a large one.

ACCESSIBILITY

The accompanying map will show that Bedford County is within short and easy access of the great eastern centers of population. Within five miles of the southeastern boundary line is the City of Roanoke, a great railroad center, with a monthly pay-roll of over \$100,000.00, and from which railroads radiate in every direction, viz.: To Winston-Salem, N. C.; Hagerstown, Md.; Bristol, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; and in a few months the great Tidewater system of railroads will connect Roanoke and Bedford County with the great coal field of West Virginia. Within three and a half miles of the northeastern boundary line is Lynchburg, the coming center of shoe factories of the South, with more money per capita than any city in the United States, and as much energy and push as can be found on the same area in the world. Railroads radiating from Lynchburg are the Southern, to Washington and Danville; C. & O., to Richmond and Norfolk and the West Virginia coal fields; N. & W., to Durham, N. C., Petersburg, Norfolk, and Richmond. An hour's ride from Bedford City over the well-equipped double track of the N. & W. will put you either in Roanoke or Lynchburg, where close connections are made with trains for all parts of the country. The C. & O. skirts the county along the James for eighteen miles on the north. The Tidewater passes diagonally across the county in a southeasterly direction from Staunton River to Goose Creek, thence to Staunton River again, giving the entire south side of Bedford County easy railroad facilities for its rich undeveloped resources for a distance of 32 miles; is close to Roanoke and double-tracked down grade to Norfolk and other cities east.

PURE WATER

At a glance it must be patent to the most casual observer that the waters of Bedford County must be absolutely pure, with the exception of such materials as are dissolved from its own soils. The following rivers and creeks have their heads or sources entirely within the limits of Bedford County, viz: Goose Creek has its head some eight miles west of Montvale (N. & W. R. R., 1,004 feet altitude), its water flowing south through the rich "Goose Creek Valley," then in a southeasterly direction for twenty-five miles, emptying into the Staunton near Leesville in Campbell County. Along its journey it gathers water from Enoch's Creek, Wolf Creek, Stony Creek, Body Camp Creek, Hunting Creek, Bold Branch, Difficult Run, Rockcastle Creek, Crab Orchard Creek, Clover Creek, and many others. Big Otter River runs in a southeasterly direction through the center of the county a distance of twenty miles to the Campbell County line, thence into Staunton River. The various and numerous headwaters of this pure and beautiful stream can be likened to ribs of a palm-leaf fan reaching out in every direction so as to enable the gurgling spring waters, from the mountain tops and valleys, to have a sure channel for an outlet. Sheep Creek heads north of the Peaks of Otter; Stony Run and Stony Creek get their waters off the Peaks, Flat Top and Headforemost. North Fork of Otter drains Suck Mountain, Headforemost, Big and Little Onion Mountains and Terrapin Mountain. Add to these Little Otter with its North, Middle and South Forks, Roaring Run, Elk Creek, Island Creek, Lick Creek, Orrick Creek, Buffalo Creek, and many others too numerous to mention, you have a network of springs, branches, creeks, and rivers extending from the tops of the mountains, 4,001 feet high, to the county line near Leesville, 700 feet. Battery Creek, Hunting Creek, and Read Creek flow into James River above, at and below Big Island; Cove Creek, near Coleman's Falls. Judith Creek rises in Walnut Hollow, Fleming Mountain, and flows into James River near the county line. Ivy Creek rises in Jackson Mountain near Coffee; after flowing in a hoop-shaped direction for a distance of 14 miles it unites with Blackwater Creek and empties into the James River at Lynchburg. Falling Creek and Beaver-Dam Creek rise between Green's Knob and Weaver's Knob Mountains, and

flow southeast into the Staunton River. Jumping Run, Stony Creek, Hales Creek, Harris Branch and Craddock Creek all flow into Staunton River before it passes through the mountains at Smith's Gap, 2,443 feet, a scene beautiful to behold. The last stream to flow into the river from Bedford County is Terrapin Creek. The vast amount of fine water power that is annually going for naught is appalling when you come to consider the amount of raw material at hand ready for the factory.

LAND VALUES

During the five-year period from 1900 to 1905 land values in the United States have advanced to the extent of 33.5 per cent. This is equivalent to an increase in value of \$7.31 per acre. This increase represents something substantial. It is not a mere inflation of value. On the other hand it represents to a large extent the accumulated earnings of farmers which have been put into permanent improvements, such as buildings and other general improvements. This at least we infer from the fact that in 1900, 21 per cent. of the acre value of farm land was represented by money invested in buildings and other permanent improvements. Those who are looking for a reaction in the price of land will not be able to find figures in reliable tables of statistics that will aid them in substantiating or finding ground for such expectations. There are many reasons why we are not looking for a decline in land values. Immigration is increasing from year to year. Over a million foreigners come to our shores every twelve months. Our population has been doubling itself every thirty years for the past century or more. If this continue, our population will soon reach the one hundred and fifty million mark. A very conservative estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1930 our population will approximately reach the one hundred and thirty million mark, perhaps more. With this enormous increase in population and with practically no more land open to settlement, it seems to be self-evident that instead of land values going back, they must necessarily advance, and advance materially. The cheaper land of good quality will increase in commercial value more rapidly than will those that are now worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and those farmers or investors who are fortunate enough to secure farm real estate in the Southern States during the next few years will unquestionably make the most profitable investment of their lives.

FACTS ABOUT VIRGINIA

Area, 42,450 square miles, or in acres.....	52,680,000
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$378,977,069
Mineral lands (not in above).....	7,776,995
Value personal property.....	137,763,474
Manufactured products sold in 1905.....	156,867,625
Value of all crops in 1905.....	54,900,000
Pupils in public schools.....	391,640
Annually spent on schools.....	2,350,000
Banking capital.....	19,000,000
Population	1,985,322
Miles of railroad.....	3,228

A wise philosopher has well said that a great people is one who knows the past, lives in the present and looks forward to the future. Considered from the past, present and future, Virginia is a great commonwealth. No people in the same length of time has produced more illustrious men or performed greater achievements. The old Virginia extending from Jamestown to Appomattox is the history of a glorious people replete with great deeds. The history of the new Virginia, from Appomattox to the present day, is one of which any people may well be proud, and which points to great success for the future. At the conclusion of the war the people of Virginia found their homes desolated, their fields devastated, fences in ruin, implements of agriculture gone, labor disorganized, financial credit destroyed, and every family in mourning. No people had greater difficulties to solve, greater obstacles to overcome, than the Virginians in 1865. The story of the rehabilitation of Virginia is one in which every Virginian can feel a pardonable pride. The banking capital of Virginia, in proportion to population, is larger than that of any other Southern State, and we are fortunate now in having our own capital largely to aid our development. Industrially Virginia is richer, more progressive, and has greater possibility than ever before in history. There are bright prospects for great wealth in this State in every direction.

ASSESSED VALUES OF BEDFORD COUNTY

Value of real estate in the County.....	\$3,556,373.03
Tax on real estate for 1906.....	43,807.77
Value of personal property.....	1,252,634.00

Tax on personal property for 1906.....	\$16,603.23
Poll tax for 1906.....	9,030.00
Dog tax for 1906.....	1,435.00
Tax on merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc., in Central District, which includes Bedford City, for 1906.....	3,607.02
Retail liquor license tax in Central District for 1906.....	1,750.00
Tax on N. & W. R. R., 37 miles.....	5,446.00
Tax on C. & O. R. R., 18 miles.....	2,934.00
Tax on Tidewater R. R., 32 miles, not assessed yet.	

UNEARNED INCREMENT MULTIPLIES

Any part of the County of Bedford can be taken for the purpose of making comparison of the enhancement of real estate values, but perhaps no more striking example showing the multiplication of the "unearned increment" and a concrete idea of how vast values have risen in the past decade in the rural and municipal districts of this county can be given than by citing actual prices that have been obtained for properties sold. The records show that 600 acres of good rich red soil sold for \$16,000. In a few years the same property brought \$23,000 and the owner has refused an offer of \$100 per acre for 250 acres. This property is assessed at \$11,000, building at \$1,000, tax is \$140,00. Another place, 421 acres, sold for \$900, and in less than twelve months it brought \$1,500; a third sale has recently been made for \$2,500, taxes \$20. Six hundred and seven acres sold for \$4,700 less than two years ago, assessed at \$3,400, taxes \$40; refused \$10,000; could not be bought for less than \$15,000. Seven hundred and seventy-five acres sold for \$8,000, resold two hundred acres for \$4,000, total assessment \$3,800, taxes \$50. Five hundred and thirty acres sold for \$6,500, assessed at \$3,800, taxes \$50; has repeatedly refused \$11,000; building assessed at \$800. Forty-eight acres sold at \$450, in less than two years sold for \$700, in 1907 offered \$1,000, assessed at \$400, taxes \$5, building \$200. One hundred and sixty acres assessed at \$3,700, taxes \$46, buildings assessed at \$2,000; offers at \$60, \$100, \$150 and \$200 per acre have been refused. These instances of increased valuations are selected at random and could be augmented by hundreds of others of equal interest. The all-absorbing topic of the present is the possession of real estate, and the enjoyment of prosperity, in comparison with the impoverished past.

MINERALS

In Bedford County chief among the metallic ores may be mentioned iron, which occurs in this county in the form of magnetic, brown hematite and red hematite or specular ores. The only one of these three varieties worthy of mention is the brown hematite, a very large bed of which extends through the mountains bordering the county on the western and northwestern extremity and is mined and smelted by the Crozier Steel and Iron Company of Roanoke, Va. The other varieties have merely been prospected sufficiently to confirm the surface evidence of their existence in quantity. Among the other metallic ores known to exist in the county are copper, zinc, galena and magnesia. Asbestos is found upon Staunton River, Goose Creek, Big Otter River, and in many other sections of the county in inexhaustible quantities. The Tidewater Railroad passes directly through the mineral section, affording transportation to Norfolk, and then by water to the great commerce. These mines can furnish a car load per day for the next two generations to come. Kaolin is found in different localities but has never been mined to any extent. Some of the largest and finest beds of soapstone, free from grit, can be found in great volumes in different sections of the county. Mica, limestone, cement, ocher, umber and graphite can be found scattered all over the county; slate flagging-stone of exact rectangular cleavage and of almost any dimensions, can be obtained along Goose Creek, and Big Otter River, in sufficient quantities to justify the establishment of quarries of great magnitude, which could employ a large force of hands profitably, as slabs of immense proportions could be easily obtained. This material is impervious to heat or cold, though soft and easy to dress, when fresh from the quarry; yet when exposed it becomes very hard, and specimens that have been used for front door steps for over a century, show no wear, though exposed to the elements and to the constant tread of man. Feldspar in large quantities can be obtained on Big Otter River and is now being mined. Fire-clay, barytes, plumbago, yellow ocher, and other minerals have been found and samples of many of these minerals are exhibited at Jamestown.

Our mineral products alone should, when fully developed, put this county on a financial basis with the rich coal counties of the southwest. This will be in the near future, as we shall have three well-equipped railroads passing through our county from west to east, over easy grades. Many engineers and contractors of long experience will testify to the hardness of this Bedford County granite, with which they have come in contact along the lines of the new routes through the county.

MINERAL WATERS

Bedford County is within that area of Virginia which has achieved world-wide fame for the abundance and varied character of its mineral waters. It abounds in mineral springs, most of them are of strong chalybeate character, while many of them are more or less impregnated with sulphur, alum, carbonate, and sulphur of lime, carbonate of magnesia and other mineral elements. Some have a very marked effect upon cutaneous and eruptive diseases and all contain strong tonic properties. In some sections these springs are especially numerous, some of them maintain a temperature of from 72 to 74 degrees throughout the entire year. Adjacent to these springs there is an eminence that commands a fine view of the surrounding country, the railroads and the Blue Ridge Mountains for many miles. A hotel or sanatorium located at this point could be supplied with a never-failing stream of this health-giving water, that has yet its first case of eczema, itch, scald head, piles, etc., to turn away unhealed.

For sporting characters a race track could be here constructed, which would entirely encircle the sanatorium on a level grade and at the same time be in plain view of an observer from the hotel porch for the distance of more than one mile. Nature has done everything to make this one of the greatest health resorts on the continent. Who will be the first to provide a shelter and make it known to the afflicted thousands?



BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL

MANUFACTURES

Tobacco manufactures, grist and patent roller process flouring mills, cigar factories, woolen mills, pulp and paper mills, aluminum mills, paint mills, cement mills, tomato canning factories, saw mills, stave mills, box factories; in fact, all kinds of manufactures thus far attempted in Bedford have met with success. The experience of the woolen mill is a striking illustration of the truth of this statement. In competition with the mills of this entire country, it has repeatedly secured government orders for thousands of yards of goods for the U. S. Marine Corps. The Government purchasing agents say that the peculiar merit of the goods is in the uniformity and permanence of the coloring; merits attributable to the absolute chemical purity of the water used in dyeing, scouring, and fulling purposes; so that the manufacture of woolen goods, indeed, of any goods involving the use of dyes, finds here a specially favorable condition, in addition to those of good climate, cheap labor, cheap fuel, low taxes, easy accessibility, cheap raw material, etc., etc. As exhibiting another inducement to the grazier and stock raiser, it may be said, incidentally, that of the amount of wool required by the mill, only a very small percentage can be obtained in Bedford County, although the full market price can be obtained without the charges of freight, commission on sale, or any cost of sale. The same inducement holds good in the case of the tobacco planter. Ten times the amount of the present sales of tobacco could be bought and handled with ease at Bedford City, and as we have a large area of the best dark tobacco land that can be found anywhere in the country, there is no reason why the crops should not be increased many fold in the next few years, if the present price for tobacco continues to be obtained. The outlook for the tobacco raiser is encouraging in this section; ready buyers, with ample capital are at your door to take every plant that is raised. In fact everything that can be spared by the farmer or the good housewife, will sell readily at good prices. Our facilities for reaching nearby markets are unsurpassed. There are now residents in the county from many of the northern, northwestern and western States, who will bear cheerful, conclusive testimony to the good will and neighborly treatment they have

ever experienced from the natives of Bedford. A settler from a western state says: "In a long life spent in many parts of the world I have never been among a more kindly and hospitable people. The moral tone of the community is unusually high, Bedford County is a good place to live in and raise a family. Any one may make a comfortable living here, at the minimum of effort. The soil will produce under proper care and management all the products of the temperate zone. I have lived in this county a number of years, and find the climate healthful and invigorating."

CEMENT WORKS

The Ridgemont Manufacturing Co., located at Ironville, Bedford County, Va., is the seat of the first cement works established in Virginia. The James River cement was made here 60 or 70 years back. Present works have a capacity of 500 bbls. daily of natural rock cement. Brands: "Standard Rosendalt," and "Ridgemont Hydraulic." This cement has an extensive sale throughout different sections of the county.

PAINT WORKS

A few years ago a gentleman from Detroit, Michigan, was visiting a friend who had located in this county. Many drives were made in and around Bedford City, when all at once he became very much infatuated with an old hilly homestead that had been the victim of very rough treatment at the hands of careless, indifferent tenants, though the legatees were descendants of one of the most learned and distinguished jurists of ante-bellum days. The old mansion house was admirably located and commanded a fine view of the noble Peaks of Otter and the Blue Ridge Mountains for many miles. As soon as the man from the Lake shore beheld this magnificent view from the front porch and from under the thick shade in the yard, he was spellbound and turning to his friend said emphatically: "I ———, if I do not want this farm. I will give \$6,000 cash for the 400 acres." It was bought. He moved down. A modern dwelling was built in an adjoining grove to the old mansion yard. One day strolling over the many hills, he was struck with the extremely rich red soil. Samples were procured, analysis was made. Chemist and expert had their say.

Result: A \$30,000 paint factory is established with modern machinery, thousands of barrels of the dry pigment manufactured, and the mixed paint is now being sold in all sections of the Union. On brick, iron and tin it has few equals. One could hardly imagine what a wonderful change could be wrought by a coat of this paint on old brick dwellings. Old Bedford has many such hidden treasures, only waiting for the practical man of energy, push, and means to develop them.

ALUMINUM MILLS

This is located in this county on the James River division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and is a manufacturing plant of wonderful power and capacity. The magnificent water power of the James river is augmented by an electrical plant of wonderful force. Some of the mineral used in this factory comes all the way from Asia Minor. The products are said to be used by the Government in the manufacture of projectiles, and also for the protection of armored cruisers. The great intensity of the heat generated at this plant is wonderful to observe. The rapid flow of an abundant supply of water on one side of the mill and the C. & O. Railroad on the other, with its never-ceasing chain of coal cars passing all hours of the day and night, make these locations for factories something to be considered by future industries seeking new fields of enterprise. Cheap lands, cheap powers, cheap coal, and low taxes are points to be considered when a new site is desired for any enterprise. Nearby and up the river are two large pulp and paper mills referred to on another page in this pamphlet, and there are many others at different points along this river about and below our county's line. Should pure fresh water be needed, it can be obtained where the numerous streams from this county empty into the rivers both on the James and on the Staunton, the fall in both rivers being about the same. Ample water power for large mills could be obtained if desired at low prices.

PULP AND PAPER MILLS

These mills are located on James River and front on the C. & O. Railroad at Big Island and Coleman's Falls in Bedford County. The machines are operated by water and steam power

and have the capacity of from twenty-five to thirty tons of pulp every twenty-four hours. The paper mill at Big Island is run by the same powers and has the capacity of about thirty to forty tons of paper every twenty-four hours. Papers manufactured are manila, news, hanging, drawing, pattern, fiber, and porter. This company is operated by Richmond capital, employs a large number of hands, and consumes thousands of cords of poplar and pine wood annually.

With the vast amount of undeveloped water power in every section of this county, but more especially on the north and south sides and through the centres, Bedford should have a dozen such paper mills, with the raw material right at its doors, and ample transportation facilities. Many natural locations could be selected where a short high dam could be easily constructed and a tremendous water power obtained at a nominal cost. Sand and rock being on the ground or nearby, cement and labor would be the only costly items in the construction of the dam and foundation.

The demand for paper is great and increasing, the old fields are burdened with rapid-growing pine and the undeveloped water power is gently gliding by, never to be recalled. Who will be the next to harness these restless waters and turn them into money?

ASBESTOS

The American Asbestos Company has in operation at Bedford City, Virginia, a large manufacturing plant, equipped with the best and most improved machinery, which can turn out from thirty to fifty tons of the manufactured article daily, ready for commercial use. These ores are obtained from the company's mines, which are located some fifteen miles south of Bedford City, and are now being mined and hauled by wagons to the mills. The new Tidewater Railroad passes directly through a portion of these valuable mines, which will lessen the cost of hauling. This is one of the few industries that have been established in our midst in the last few years, almost entirely by outside capital, and it is destined to be a great success, if pushed to its full capacity under proper and judicious management and supervision. The ores are here in inexhaustible quantities and should be mined at a minimum cost to the company. The constantly increasing demand for this commercial article should make these properties

one of the best investments in this section of the country. It is an interesting sight to see the ponderous machinery pounding away on the tenacious fibres for a considerable time, which are then taken through the various processes of reducing and refining, and finally to observe the powdered article ready for commercial use. The shipments are usually made in car load lots. These fields of development and industry have hardly been touched, and thousands of acres still remain in the hands of the original owners, which can be bought at reasonable figures.

AGRICULTURE

CENSUS REPORT BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1900

Statements of number of acres in farms; number of acres improved; total number of farms; number of horses, cattle and other live stock, and acreage and yield of principal farm products, as reported for the census of 1900:

Total farm acreage.....	432,479
Total acres improved.....	249,956
Population of County 1900.	30,356
Total number of farms....	4,030

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Rank acreage.</i>	<i>Prod.</i>
Corn	35,127	735,000	11	7
Wheat	23,005	181,030	10	10
Oats	15,975	187,760	1	1
Irish potatoes.....	642	35,513	13	16
Sweet potatoes.....	474	28,027	13	20
Beans and peas.....	637	5,983		
Onions	22	3,243		
Clover and grass seed.....	....	1,930		
Clover .....	....		1	1
Alfalfa .....	....		5	6
		<i>Pounds.</i>		
Tobacco	9,162	6,910,260	4	4
Honey .....	....	....		1
Eggs .....	....	....		6
		<i>Value.</i>		<i>Values.</i>
All other vegetables.....	2,513	\$104,226		
Orchard fruit, etc.....	....	....		5
Small fruits .....	....	....		16

Enumeration of live stock on farms, 1900:

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>
Horses and colts.....	7,733	
Colts under one year.....	....	9
Colts one and under 2 years.....	....	7
Colts 2 years and over.....	....	5
Cows	7,218	
Dairy cows 2 years and over.....	....	4
All other cattle.....	9,297	
Sheep and lambs.....	5,806	
Swine	15,869	16
Calves under 1 year.....	....	5
Value of forest products.....	....	\$96,563

TOBACCO

In 1900, Bedford County produced 6,910,260 pounds of tobacco, an average of about 7,501 pounds per acre, at \$7.00 per 100 pounds. This would be \$52.50 per acre or \$483,718.20 for the whole crop. Samples taken from all grades sold at public auction on the warehouse floors at Bedford City during the month of March, 1907, will show that some farmers can raise dark tobaccos that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre, and that will bring from \$125 to \$175 per acre. These samples, with the prices attached, will be on exhibition at Jamestown, Virginia, this year; 235 pounds at \$5.00; 265 pounds at \$5.50; 200 pounds at \$8.00; 210 pounds at \$8.50; 100 pounds at \$10.25; 140 pounds at \$12.50; 235 pounds at \$15.50; 285 pounds at \$18.00; 175 pounds at \$22.50; 315 pounds at \$25.00, making a total of 2,155 pounds of tobacco from 7,000 hills planted, or an average of 1,530 pounds per acre. The total amount of money received was \$292.64, an average of \$13.57 per hundred pounds, or an average of \$209.00 per acre. This land was a part of an estimate of over 500 acres that had been run down by negro labor, before the war; tobacco and tenants, since the war. The present owner bought off 182½ acres in 18— at \$5.50 per acre. This land is assessed at \$1,002.38, taxes \$13.03. The owner has built houses, made fences, and improved the land generally; he considers his real estate richly worth \$5,000. This section of the county located along Stony Fork Creek, is especially adapted to the growth of that fine, dark, tough, silky, wrapper, that always commands a very high price on our local markets. A good man and a boy can cultivate four acres in tobacco, i.e., about 20,000 plants, and have time to look after the stock and a small crop of corn, wheat, oats and hay. The Bedford City warehouses commence selling tobacco on the first of September in each year, and stop the last day of July; the amount of tobacco sold at these warehouses for the year ending July 31, 1906, was 1,837,595 pounds, and brought \$127,290.11, an average of \$6.92 per 100 pounds. For seven months, ending the 31st of March, 1907, the same warehouses sold 2, 105,547 pounds for \$147,553.94, an average of \$7.00 per 100 pounds. At least two-thirds of the crops of tobacco

raised in Bedford County are sold in Lynchburg and some little in Danville, Va. With a good tobacco market right in the center of the county, Bedford should be the first county in the State instead of the fourth, as she was in 1900. Tobacco from this county stands at the top in Lynchburg and Richmond. In 1892, when the whole State of Virginia, had a competitive exposition of farm products at Richmond, the State Capital, Bedford had the honor of carrying off the first prize on dark tobacco and the first prize on light tobacco.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The principal agricultural products of Bedford County are tobacco, wheat, corn and oats. Besides which there are products in smaller quantities, but of most excellent quality: rye, buckwheat, sorghum, clover, alfalfa, soja beans, peas, and timothy hay. All the vegetables come to great perfection. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, cherries, melons and other fruits, cannot be surpassed. The rank that Bedford County holds in these respects among the counties of Virginia, is shown by the award received by her exhibits at the State Exhibition held in Richmond in 1892. In competition with the other counties, her awards were as follows:

First premium:

Wheat,
Corn,
Mineral,
Dark tobacco,
Oats,
Rye,
Sweet potatoes,
Wood and timber,
Agricultural products.

Second premium:

Pease,
Fruits,
Root crops,
Light tobacco,
Irish potatoes.

Third premium:

Other vegetables.

DARK TOBACCO EXHIBITS

Jamestown, Virginia, 1907

This leaf tobacco exhibit was selected by Mr. John T. Edwards and Messrs. Alberta & Company from tobacco that had been

bought on the warehouse floors at Bedford City, Virginia, without any picking or culling, but just as the tobacco came from the Bedford County farmers. These commercial samples will represent the domestic, German, Austrian and Italian types of tobacco raised in this county, and the rich, dark, tough, silky wrappers, for which this section is so famous, and for which fancy prices are always obtained. Great credit is due these experienced dealers in dark tobacco for this excellent exhibition, which they procured on such a short notice, after the bulk of the crop had been sold. May the honors of 1892 be again bestowed upon our dark "weed."

ALFALFA

The soil of Bedford County is admirably adapted to the growth of alfalfa, as has been shown by its successful cultivation in different sections of the county. If cut at the right time, properly cured and cared for, it has few equals as a hay. It can be raised at a cost of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a ton. A ton and a half of alfalfa hay, that has as much protein as a ton of bran, will cost you from \$23.00 to \$25.00 per ton. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and fowls will eat it in the dry state almost as readily as they will in the green state, and do well. It is a great improver of the soil and when unobstructed its roots will penetrate the soil for 10 or 20 feet. Its value is so great as a feed that some claim that an acre well set in alfalfa is worth \$100.00, and a hundred acres well set in alfalfa is worth \$10,000.00. As a mortgage lifter, at the present price of hay, alfalfa could not possibly have an equal. Although it is necessary to go to some expense in order to put the soil in proper condition for alfalfa, yet the meadow is so valuable when established, and should yield profitable results for so many years, that extra time and expense are amply repaid. Nine-tenths of the alfalfa lands in Bedford County, that are not producing a ton of hay to the acre, could easily produce from four to five tons of alfalfa hay, under proper culture and care, and at the same time be a great source of income to the owner. The following statement will show what three-fourths of an acre of Bedford's stiff, tough, red soil has done in alfalfa during the past three years. This land was carefully prepared and seeded down, on the third of May, 1903, without

inoculation of any kind. The third cutting in September was cured for hay, the other two cuttings going to the land:

<i>Cuttings</i>	<i>1904.</i>	<i>1905.</i>	<i>1906.</i>		
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
1. May	1,500	May	1,800	May 15	2,000
2. June	2,000	June	2,200	June 19	2,500
3. July	1,500	July	1,800	July 26	2,000
4. Sept. . . .	1,600	Sept. . . .	1,800	Sept. 1	2,000
<hr/>					
Totals	6,600	7,600	8,500		
Averages	8,800	10,113	11,333	per acre	

The fifth crop during the fall of 1906 attained to the height of 20 inches, but was cured as a pasture until late in the winter, and, at this writing, the 15th of April, 1907, the alfalfa on this three-fourths of an acre will average over 15 inches. A sample of this alfalfa hay crop for 1906 will be on exhibition at Jamestown, Va. Had the owner sold his 8,500 pounds of hay on the Bedford City market at the price now prevailing for hay, i. e., \$1.25 per 100 pounds, his three-fourths of an acre of land would have brought him the nice little sum of \$106.25. As a soil feeder, alfalfa has few if any equals. Set apart such an acre as you think will carry your cow for a month, and you can cut morning, noon and night for thirty days, then start where you began and continue to repeat the cutting process until the close of the season. The tobacco lots are good places to grow alfalfa. To get a good stand of alfalfa is worth any farmer's most persistent efforts, for it will enable him to cut down very materially his feed bills. It is a good substitute for bran, offal and other mill feeds. It is the best feed for the dairy, and for all kinds of young stock. Hogs winter well on it, with very little grain. There is nothing better for sheep. Chickens relish it green or dry. Let every farmer in the county, old and new-comers, put forth strenuous efforts to try to secure a good stand of alfalfa on a well selected flat of his farm, and if he succeed, then try to keep hoof of every kind off for three or four years.

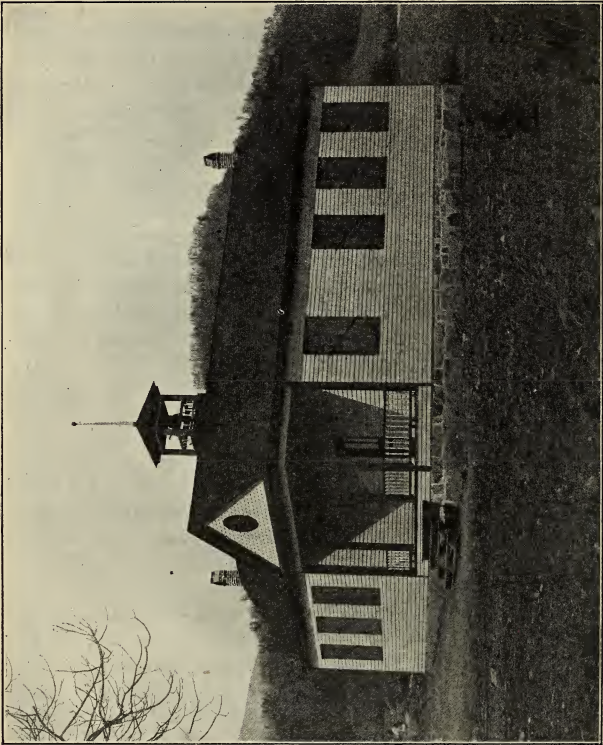
CRIMSON CLOVER

All thin land planted in corn should be seeded to German clover in July and August, using a little bone meal. Should this process be continued for six or eight years, the yield of corn will gradually

increase, the crop of hay will be larger and the amount of nitrogen taken in, will so enrich the land that it can be set in grass or alfalfa. This clover cut at the right time, securely housed, and protected from the damp weather, will make a safe, rich food for any kind of stock, and at the same time return to the soil nitrogen enough to more than pay for the seed and culture. Why is it that our farmers do not adopt these cheap methods of surely enriching their lands, instead of mortgaging their crops, before they are planted for fertilizing, which often does not improve their lands? Take a poor, well-drained lot of our Bedford red sub-soil land and treat it to corn, crimson clover, and pure bone process, for seven years, and see if your corn will not go from two to eight barrels per acre and your land increase in value tenfold. By taking a new piece of poor land each year and going through the treatment, and after each acre has taken in from \$15.00 to \$20.00 worth of nitrogen, it should be seeded to alfalfa, which will yield from four to five crops annually for a number of years. By this means Bedford County would soon move up from sixth county in the State in the product of alfalfa to the first, as she now is in clover.

PEAS AND SOY BEANS

The pea, before the war, was planted on thin land, sowed in rows alternating with corn, and was relished as a vegetable in the green state; later it was sown in the corn at the last planting and used as a fertilizer. Now great fields of peas can be found in all sections of the county and is used as a great land improver, and a hay crop. A mixture of a bushel of peas and a peck of sorghum seed to the acre, makes one of the finest feeds for stock that can be raised. Take a stack pole eleven feet long, plant it one foot in the ground at convenient intervals around the field, and, after the peas have been cut by the mower, place six five-foot braces at equal intervals around the eleven-foot pole, with one end on the ground and the other tacked to the pole one and a half feet from the earth. As soon after the mowing as it takes to set a pole and brace it as above described, you can commence to stack the green pease and sorghum hay around these poles, carrying the moulds up perpendicularly, capping off with a slope and a big fork full right on the top of the pole, so as to keep the rain from following down the pole.



A DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE

Don't allow any one to get on the shock while stacking. The air will pass under and up the pole, curing the whole shock sweet, and green in color. Though the season of 1906 was extremely dark and rainy, this method was followed to a successful conclusion. At no time were more peas cut than could be promptly gotten up before they wilted. As house room was scarce, this entire field of hay stood out all winter; the last shock was taken in on the fourth week in April, sound, sweet and of a bright green color. No waste in feeding, as it was eagerly consumed by both horses and cattle. The same will be tried again this season; the yield last season was about two tons of dry hay per acre. The soy bean has not been as extensively cultivated in this county as the different kinds of peas, yet it has given good satisfaction as a land improver. The yield of green forage has been large, and much easier to cure and save than the peas; as an entire feed for milch cows it hasn't an equal in anything that has ever come under my observation, and they seem to prefer it above all other rations. The same methods of curing peas have been tried with the soy beans with fine results. The high price for seed will curtail the acreage for this season, but with better preparations and a sure planting of every seed sown, the crops will be equally good, if not better, for light culture will surely increase the yield and a less number of seed can be used.

MILK, CREAM AND BUTTER

There are a good many small private dairies in this county, which have been run successfully, and the local demands for these products at Bedford City, Lynchburg and Roanoke, have made these industries a continuous source of income. The demand is greater than the supply, and hundreds of such establishments could be maintained in this section, and all could be making money at the prices that are now demanded. Buttermilk, 16 cents per gallon; sweet milk 30 cents per gallon; cream, \$1.25 per gallon; butter, 35 cents per pound. The general custom is to make yearly contracts with private families to furnish so much each week, at stated prices; thus your market does not fluctuate with the seasons, but you know when your products are measured or weighed, before you leave home for the city, what you are going to get. Those most distant only market butter and cream. The hand separators are much in use and facilitate the handling of sweet cream. The number of cows in each herd could be kept at the minimum if we had a few like "Black

Bess" from "Wheats Valley," who has been known to give ten gallons per day for ninety consecutive days, on clover, grass and a peck of wheat bran. The owner has recently declined \$150.00 for her, though she is in her ninth year. She is a black poll—mongrel.

At the prices at which hay, soja beans, sorghum, etc., can be raised in this county, Bedford should have many coöperative creameries and cheese factories.

BEEES

Bedford being one of the banner fruit counties of the State, it would naturally follow that the honey bee would flourish where flowers and fruits come to great perfection. There are tons and tons of nectar going to waste, that could be safely housed in little one-pound cases and turned into money, if the farmer, and even the business men in the town, would only procure a few colonies and make a start in bees. We get our honey from a very great variety of flowers—white and red clovers, some wood fruit and berries, sour wood and honey dew on the pine and some other trees, buckwheat, chickweed, maple, fruit blossoms, salad, kale, clover, holly, spanish needles, purple boneset, and a host of others. The average yield per colony is about 48 to 72 pounds and upward. Bedford County is an ideal honey section. Our honey is classed as "fancy" and number one, and commands good prices in all our towns and cities; the demand cannot be supplied; one farmer in the county has been known to gather as much as fourteen tons of honey in one season. Bedford County stands at the top round for honey in the State of Virginia, as shown by the census returns for 1900. Beginners should procure a few modern hives, buy the A B C of Bee Culture, published by the Root Company, of Medina, Ohio; get a good smoker and veil, and then you will be ready for business. The 8-frame dovetailed movable frame hive is the one mostly used here and they come cheap. An invalid can obtain health, recreation, and nice income, on a small space in this vocation.

APPLES

The altitude, soil and climate of Bedford County make it the natural home of the apple. No country in the State offers better advantages to the fruit grower than Bedford. The possession of an apple orchard, well located, planted with the best varieties and properly cared for, is almost a perpetual investment. There are apple trees in this county one hundred years old, still bearing fruit.

An agent paid a farmer \$500.00 for the apples of five-sixths of an acre, and before the sale was made apples to the amount of \$100.00 had been taken from this orchard.

The trees live longer here and produce a better quality of fruit than elsewhere. The excellent quality of the apples grown in this county, as shown at the World's Fair in St. Louis, proved to the satisfaction of a great many fruit growers that this is one of the best apple counties in the State. Of the forty-nine medals obtained at this Fair by the State of Virginia, six are accredited to Bedford County—one gold, two silver and three bronze medals.

Apples through this section are as nearly perfect as fruit can grow, and the color and flavor cannot be surpassed by any county or State in the Union. In orchard products of every variety, the County of Bedford stood fifth in value as compared with all of the counties of the State in 1900, and a competitive exhibition by all the counties in the State in 1892, on all kinds of fruit raised in the State, Bedford stood second.

The county inspectors report that the San Jose scale has made its appearance in many of the orchards in this county, and it is apprehended that the injury will be great, if not eradicated at an early date. The authorized remedies for the destruction of this disease are being applied and favorable results are reported.

GRAPES

All varieties of these wild fruits can be found in every section of the county, growing in the woods and along the banks of the streams, and it is nothing uncommon to see large grape vines swinging from tree to tree, some of them 20 inches or more in circumference. To the intelligent observer this luxuriant growth of the vine indicates the adaptability of the soil to the culture of this particular fruit, and on testing the wild grapes he is thoroughly convinced of what this section could do for them under proper culture. The improved grapes have been planted by many on a small scale and success was beyond expectations. At the Horticulture Exhibits held at Bedford City for a number of years nothing surpassed the grapes. So close was the competition for the prizes that the judges had to resort to the scale to determine the first from the second and the second from the third. All of the bunches weighed over 17 ounces apiece, and the prize winner was offered 25 cents a pound for his entire crop, which he refused.

LABOR

There has hitherto been an abundance of accessible labor at prices varying according to the character of employment, but the unusual occurrence of having two railroads built through the county at the same time has made good, desirable labor scarce and high; our hired farm help is mainly of the negro race and if well managed is excellent, but requires firmness and watchful superintendence. Our experience of negro labor varies exactly in proportion to the skill and good management displayed by the employers themselves. The negro as a land owner is tenacious, and seldom lets loose; there are numerous instances where they have been quite successful as farmers on a small scale, and command the confidence and esteem of their neighbors.

The white laborer usually works independently, finding it either more profitable or more in agreement with a natural spirit of freedom, where land is so cheap, not to enter the service of another; in such instances, however, when they do depart from their usual practice, the hired white laborers are generally steady and reliable. Labor-saving appliances are coming more generally into use on the farm, and under the intelligent supervision of the owners the crop will be largely increased and expense of labor greatly reduced.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CATTLE

Bedford County being an elevated rolling section of Piedmont Virginia, with an abundance of pure free-stone water at all seasons of the year, and a great variety of appetizing herbs and grasses, including the early bud of the familiar sassafras bush, can furnish very nutritious food for cattle and other stock. The pea-vine that grows wild in the woods and mountains is very fattening and much sought after. With these natural pastures to tempt the appetite it is not strange that Bedford was fourth in rank in 1900 in "dairy cows two years and over" and "fifth in calves under one year." It is not uncommon for a farmer to run stock cattle on these natural pastures the entire season, and turn the whole herd over to a valley stock man at the first frost, which comes early in November, and make 100% on the spring purchase of two- and three-year-olds. Some of our most successful and prosperous farmers confine their stock operations to this method exclusively, and it is seldom that they hold a steer longer than six or eight months. The demand for this grade of stock cattle is very great, and no trouble is found in selling all that you can graze on these farms to buyers, who take them off in car-load lots each fall. There is no reason why Bedford should not be one of the greatest stock-raising counties in the State, with all these natural advantages and protected on the entire western border by mountains extending from James to Staunton River, a distance of 31 miles.

SHEEP, WOOL AND LAMBS

Bedford County is especially adapted to sheep culture. Climate, native grasses, pure water, and hills all contribute to the health and rapid growth of as good mutton as is found anywhere. Our lambs are from two to four weeks earlier than those west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. We are nearer markets, and we have the advantage of several competing lines of railroads. Should our supply be greater than the local demand, Roanoke and Lynchburg could be reached by freight in less than ninety minutes. Richmond,

Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York are all within twenty-four hours time. From the following statements made by a Bedford stock raiser of long experience you will readily see that there is more profit in raising sheep than any other stock: "My stock of thirty Shropshire ewes have produced an average of \$7 per head for the last three years. I got thirty-two lambs, which I sold to the butchers in Lynchburg at 5½ cts. per lb. These lambs weighed 102 lbs., delivered the 15th June, amounting to \$5.60 per head. The clip averaged 6 lbs. per old sheep, sold to the Woolen Mills at Bedford City for 25 cts. per lb., amounting to \$1.50 per sheep, making an average of \$7.47 from each ewe. The next year I got thirty-three lambs; sold at \$5.00 per lamb, wool \$1.50, an average of \$7.00 for each ewe. The next year I got thirty-one lambs; sold at \$4.50 per head, wool 25 cts. per lb., 6 lbs. per old sheep, an average of \$6.81 for each ewe."

These prices were obtained on the farm and from our home buyers. Stock men take advantage of the fine grazing on the Apple Orchard during the hot summer months and it is astonishing to see how rapidly an old sheep will recuperate, and in from six to eight weeks will be ready for the butcher.

HOGS

With a soil and climate well adapted to the growth of rye, cow peas, soy-beans, artichokes, fruits, and corn, which are all fine food for hog-raising, and with such railroad facilities and local markets, there is no reason why Bedford County should not stand near the top as a pork producer. With proper care and attention, hogs are the greatest "mortgage lifter" the farmer can raise, and at the same time convert an old, poor, worn-out field into green pasture at small cost, if any. All these conditions are here and only need to be rightly handled to obtain proper results. Brood sows can be wintered at a minimum cost; their litters come in by the first of April. Crimson clover will feed them until the cow peas are ripe enough to turn them on, which can be fed in succession until you wish to harden the flesh with soy-beans and chestnuts in November. By this time your April pigs will be ready to draw the scales at about 200 pounds; no corn is consumed, and at a cost not exceeding 3½ cents per pound, the summer and fall pigs can readily be sold at

good prices, if desired. The fields that have been pastured by the hogs should be seeded to grass or small grain at the proper time. Pork at this writing, April 1st, 1907, is worth \$9.00 per hundred pounds. With your capacity to handle stock of this kind you can readily estimate your income from this source on a Bedford farm, be it rich or poor.

ANGORA GOATS

There is no better location for an Angora goat farm or ranch than in Bedford County. Thousands of acres of land are covered thickly with brush of every variety, briers and weeds, and all well watered by never-failing springs, branches, and creeks.

Angora goats are not only the cheapest and best weed and brush cleaners but the most profitable stock on the farms and ranches, as they only need salting and rain-proof sheds and average care to turn their silvery fleeces and brush-fat carcasses into Uncle Sam's golden eagles. They have the greatest and grandest possibility in this section of any live stock on record. Let any thorough-going business farmer try 100 Angora goats on one of these grown-up farms in this county and see if he cannot double his money each year, while he is getting the farm in grand condition for the plough, and at the same time spreading a coat of rich good manure uniformly over the lands pastured. They will eat cedar, pines, spruces, oak, black-berries, sassafras, hickory, dogwood, ash, poplar, poison oak, briers, and weeds of all kinds. Ten Angora goats to an acre will clean up the densest thickets of brush and briers, pick the leaves and twigs off, and turn them into money for their owners. No land in the world is better adapted to the raising of the "Angora Goat" than our old grown-up plantations in Bedford County, Va. The fleece from a fine Angora goat will readily sell for from \$8 to \$12, according to the length and firmness of the fiber. The fleece from the doe usually sells for from 30 to 40 cents per pound.

POULTRY

This word is a comprehensive term, meaning domestic birds or barnyard fowls, which includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, taken singly or collectively; this industry has a fine opportunity to be successfully conducted in this section of Virginia. The local

buyer is at your door paying city prices, or you can ship to far-off markets in twenty-four hours after leaving your home station. This industry is in its infancy in Bedford County, though many people are devoting much time and attention to the furtherance of this most profitable business; and nearly all the breeds known to the fancier can be found here. A few years ago, to say that you paid \$5.00 for male birds would have made some of the natives pronounce the buyer a lunatic; now they will admire a \$25.00 "bird" and intelligently discuss his "fine points" and "praise the bridge that carries them over," for without the "hen" what would our currency have been when times were harder than they are now? One dollar for a pair of geese was common. A gosling last fall that weighed 17 pounds sold for \$3.40. Formerly, \$1.00 for turkey hens and \$1.50 for gobblers; from 15 to 20 cents per pound gross is now standard price. An old "dungle" hen did not dare put a higher price on her head than 25 cents, but now when dressed she would call for 80 cents to \$1.50, just according to the amount of flesh she had taken on.

The poultry product of this county is no smaller factor when you compute the annual income from this source. Of the one hundred counties in the State of Virginia, Bedford took the sixth stand in the production of eggs in 1900. Starting on a small scale, a profitable industry could be established in a few seasons, which could be carried to big proportion in coming years.

GAME

The mountain streams of Bedford County are well supplied with beautiful spotted trout. The water being clear and in many places quite rapid in its descent, it is most difficult for an expert angler to land any number of these toothsome mountain fish. James River on the north, Staunton River on the south, Big Otter and Little Otter Rivers and Goose Creek running diagonally across the county, all these large streams and their numerous tributaries combined, furnish every section of the county with ample facilities for angling at the proper seasons of the year for suckers, white, silver and sun perch, carp, pike, horned and southern chub, mullet, eel, black bass, cat-fish and many other varieties.

The configuration of the surface and the abundance of the free-stone springs and branches make it quite a simple matter for farmers to have their own ponds stocked with fish from the government hatcheries, which are located only a short distance west of the county on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Many farmers have availed themselves of the privilege, and own ponds stocked with fine fish.

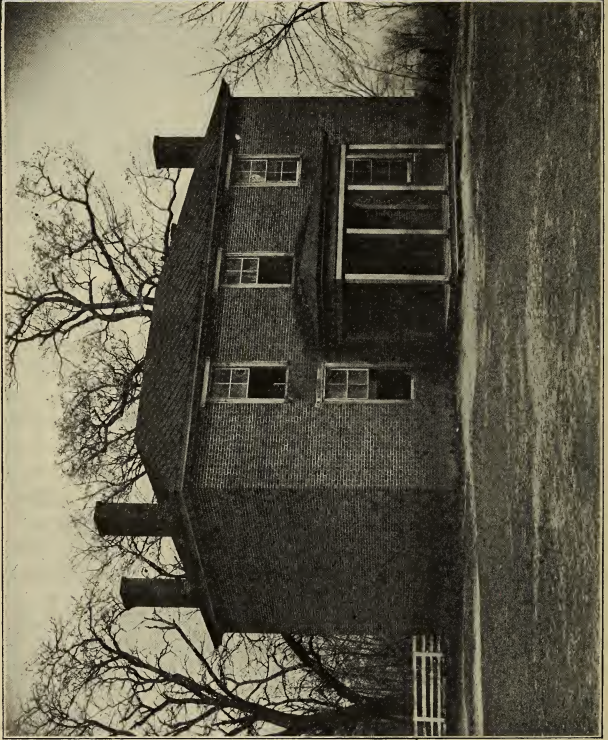
Of wild animals, there are found in the county, rarely, bear and deer; frequently lynx, mink, weasel, beaver, muskrat and others; in great abundance the fox, red, and grey squirrel, raccoon, opossum, and hare. The last named is a conspicuous and abundant article of local commerce in winter and furnishes a large portion of the negroes' meat diet. Rabbits found ready sale last season at fifteen cents each, and large shipments were made to the western coal fields in Virginia and West Virginia. The wild fowls consist, in their seasons, of wild geese and ducks along the numerous water courses in the county, and cranes near the branches and low wet places; snipe and woodcock in almost every section of the county, and wild turkeys, which are sometimes seen in large flocks in the early fall. It takes an expert hunter to bag a wild turkey after he is in his second year, though some men have the art of imitating so perfectly these most watchful of wild fowls that they can "scatter" the whole flock for miles apart, and then "call" each one up singly to his hastily constructed "blind" and often bag eight

or ten at a "setting." The "blind" must always be promptly constructed right on, or very near, the spot where the turkeys were "flushed" or "scattered," which is usually made of pine brush and leaves. The pheasant is found in the mountains or dead-wooded hollows and is difficult to shoot. Throughout the entire county that most beautiful and appetizing of all game birds, the partridge, is found. The law protecting the quail is quite rigid and is enforced by the "game warden" in each county; no trapping is allowed and no birds can be shot until after November in each year, and then only for a short period. The individual farmer can "post" his land, and keep off all hunters, trappers and fishers, if he so desires.

BEDFORD CITY

This town lies in Bedford County, Virginia, of which it is the seat of justice. It is beautifully situated on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway, nearly midway between the cities of Lynchburg and Roanoke, being twenty-five miles from the former and twenty-eight miles from the latter. Viewed from any of the eminences by which it is surrounded, the town appears to nestle peacefully among the richly wooded hills and fruitful valleys which characterize this lovely region and render it almost unique in its picturesque beauty. So dense is the foliage, by which the streets and houses are sheltered from the ardent rays of the summer sun, that it is difficult to find a spot from which a fair view of the town can be obtained, or to realize that beneath the grateful shade thousands of busy lives are daily running their appointed course of toil and love and duty. The area within the corporate limits of the town is about six hundred acres, and its population is estimated at 3,500.

Bedford City is the seat of important industrial and commercial interests; in the manufacture of tobacco it holds a high rank among the towns and cities of Virginia; it possesses a large woolen mill, whose perfect equipment and large capacity are hardly equal to the demand for its excellent products; two secure and prosperous banking institutions, with ample resources for all possible requirements of the local trade; two flour and grist mills; numerous mercantile houses representing all branches of business; two weekly newspapers, each having a large and wide circulation; "the American Asbestos" factory with its powerful machinery and capacity for 30 tons of the common and 15 tons of the finer fiber daily; three large wood yards; two coal yards; two ice plants; one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic Church. A large brick court-house was built in 1834; the heavy iron railing and the porch and steps and the massive hinges to the large window blinds were forged by hand by the noted smith of the day, Solomon Lindsay. Some of his relations now living in this county still adhere to his early teachings and their hand-made wagons have such a reputation for durability that orders have even been received from Australia. This neat and flourishing town



NEW LONDON ACADEMY
MAIN BUILDING

is the admiration of travelers, being surrounded by a beautiful rolling, fertile country, bounded by a background of great sublimity. The Blue Ridge Mountains running to the right and left across the horizon for many miles, here tower to the height of 3,875 feet. The Peaks of Otter, which although ten miles distant, appear in the immediate vicinity. These peaks, knobs, and mountain ranges which form the western boundary line of Bedford County are, with a few exceptions, the loftiest mountains in the Southern States. Bedford City is fair to look upon, presenting an air of health, comfort, and cleanliness, which is well sustained by statistical facts. Two hotels and more than a dozen private boarding houses and restaurants are taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the traveling public and railroad employees. Merchants have been unusually successful; not a failure has occurred for a number of years. Handsome brick and frame residences, models of architectural beauty, are numerous, while others of an earlier date are suggestive of that perfect, though secluded, comfort which proclaim the happy home. The large and conveniently arranged new brick opera house is the pride of its owners; the dense shade and expensive grounds make it an attractive location. The four large, well equipped livery stables are rarely able to accommodate the demands made upon them by the traveling public and pleasure seekers. Our large eight-room graded school and the two flourishing private schools will be treated under separate heads. The two large tobacco warehouses have done a flourishing business this season, some high prices for the "weed" having been obtained. The numerous leaf and plug dealers employ a number of hands, and have facilities for handling millions of pounds more than the Bedford farmers are now raising. The cigar interests are well represented by local factories, and Bedford's fine plug and fragrant cigars are being offered to the markets in most of the states of the Union. The Bedford Mill Company when in full operation employs about seventy-five operatives. They manufacture a variety of cloths, principally indigo blue, cadet greys, and prison goods; they also manufacture blankets, skirts, and knitting yarns. Our natural advantages surpass those of many other milling districts, for the water is quite soft and comparatively free from chemicals. The present superintendent says: "Having travelled Illinois in the capacity of Government Textile Inspector, I am convinced that we have the finest water for dyeing, scouring, and fulling purposes that can be had."

SCENERY

A place of much resort, one-half mile south of Bedford City, is Wingfield's Mountain, altitude 1,299 feet above the sea level. Reservoir Hill, a lower knob of Wingfield's Mountain, commands a fine view of three-fourths of the county. The surrounding country presents every form of romantic and picturesque scenery. The view of the far-distant southeast, where Staunton River abruptly breaks through Smith's Mountain, 2,043 feet high, running north and south, and the almost perpendicular break, where the water rushes through, presents a scene of remarkable grandeur. To the north and west the view is bounded by the crest, saddles and knobs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which appear to terminate within six miles of the town in the lofty and majestic Peaks of Otter. The western horizon is closed in by the bold spurs and broad valleys of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, while to the south and east an undulating sweep of hill and dale seems to lose itself in the purple distance where it blends with the sky. As the eye wanders beyond the immediate surroundings, and rests upon a sketch of cultivated plantations, or rich meadow, or upon a remnant of primeval forest, or travelling upward lights upon the soft blue summits of the everlasting hills, which like stepping stones lead into the mysteries of space, there is nothing left for the poet painter's loftiest aspirations.

The roads radiating from Bedford City are intersected by cross roads in such a manner as to enable the pleasure seeker to take eight or ten different drives from ten to twenty miles in length, each one varying in scenery until the circle is complete by returning to the starting point. During these numerous drives over the improved thoroughfares that are being constantly worked by the convicts one can get fruit in season growing wild along the roadside in the fence corners and in shady spots, such as cherries, strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, blackberries, peaches, and apples.

There are several large streams and many small ones near enough to Bedford City to enable a whole family to spend the day fishing or seining, and return to the city before night, a little tired out, but much improved in health, strength and vigor. After you have once tried this altitude you long to come back again, and again, until finally you become one of us, for with continued health there

is contentment, which begets love and happiness under your own vine and fig tree. The scenery attracts the eye, the water and atmosphere invigorate the body and gives an appetite; food assimilated gives strength, and fresh, rosy cheeks bespeak health; a drive or walk develops and hardens the muscles. Such a combination means prolonged life.

HYGIENE

All of Piedmont Virginia (except in limited localities in and near certain water courses, where malarial diseases prevail to some extent) is an especially healthful region, perhaps as favorable to longevity as any part of America. To this statement may be added the singular and important fact that on no occasion have infectious or contagious diseases of any kind gained a foothold or assumed an epidemic form in Bedford City or its vicinity; sporadic cases have, of course, appeared from time to time, but they have never been known to spread; indeed it would seem that the climate of this favored region is fatal to nothing save only disease and pestilence, while to all else its effects are eminently stimulating and wholesome.

A lady from Illinois with her satchel full of medicine and explicit directions from her doctor how and when to take these drugs came to visit her daughter who had only been here for a year or more, and had reported to her home people the improved condition of her general health. The mother after a while bought property in town, though unable to walk as much as two squares at a time; in less than twelve months time she had ceased to use drugs of any kind, can now walk anywhere without fatigue, and says she hasn't a pain or an ache.

ELKS' NATIONAL HOME

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was first organized in the City of New York in the winter, 1867, with a membership of thirteen names. It now has about one thousand lodges and over two hundred thousand members. The principles of "charity, justice, brotherly love, and fidelity," upon which it was based, have been firm foundation for a magnificent structure. The order is purely American; every Elk must believe in God, and be an American citizen; there is no preference of wealth, rank or distinction. The

primary object of the order is to succor those in distress and to help the weak and unfortunate. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the desirability of establishing a National Home for the aged and moneyless members of the order at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in New Orleans, in 1898, and a committee appointed to consider its feasibility. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge held at St. Louis, in 1899, the committee was reappointed, being authorized to work in conjunction with other prominent members of the order and to negotiate for and secure a site suitable for a National Home. At Atlantic City, N. J., in 1900, they reported that they found it impossible in the short time to personally visit all of the numerous sites offered. A new special committee with Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Meade D. Detwiler, of Harrisburg, Pa., chairman, was appointed. His activity was marvelous, and it is to his indomitable perseverance and energy that the National Home owes its existence; numerous sites located at the most noted health resorts in different sections of the United States were visited and considered, but no selection was made at the Grand Lodge held at Milwaukee, in 1901. The committee with addition was continued. Shortly after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge the attention of the committee was called to the Hotel Bedford property in the town of Bedford City, Va. This offer was investigated, and appearing to possess all of the requirements, was finally purchased at a public sale June 16, 1902, which was reported to the Grand Lodge of Salt Lake City, in August of that year. This property was originally built at a cost of about \$120,000, which included the furniture and carpeting, but was bought by the committee at a ridiculously low figure, \$12,500, with all improvements, additions and refitting, which were made immediately after the purchase. The total cost to the order was less than \$50,000, giving a commodious home of ample size, elegantly equipped throughout, which could not be duplicated for three times the amount expended. The Elks National Home was dedicated May 21st, 1903. Elks from all parts of the nation and their friends attended and over five thousand people were given a free dinner after the exercises were brought to a close. The home is situated in the western suburbs of the town of Bedford City, Va., in the center of a plat of eight acres with a wide sloping lawn in front, which extends to the N. & W. R. R., and a beautiful

grove as an immediate background. The building itself is of crescent shape, graceful and massive, of special school of architecture. It is two hundred feet long and three stories high. From the observatory a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. There are three wings, the rooms on each floor opening on wide halls, being large and airy, capable of accomodating easily two hundred people. The offices and lobbies have tile floors, and open upon a wide corridor extending over nearly the entire front. The whole building is wired for electric lighting, and water is furnished from the town system, fresh from springs in the mountains. There are bath rooms on every floor, and two hydrants for hose connection in case of fire. The furnishing of the home originally cost nearly \$30,000. It is carpeted throughout and all the rooms are handsomely furnished.

The management of the home is in the hands of a board of three governors appointed by the Grand Exalted Ruler, who has complete power and supervision over the property, appoints the resident superintendents and all other officials and fixes their salaries. The inmates of the magnificent institution have every care and attention that an honored guest could have in one of the best equipped private houses. Each one has his own private sleeping room and can enjoy the luxury of a palace costing thousands of dollars, with the same freedom as if he were the sole owner. The table is furnished with the best that the market can afford, and the inmates are fed, clothed, and treated like gentlemen, and the only rule of their governance is that they shall conduct themselves as such. When the weather is not suitable for a walk over town or out in the country one can find exercise at the billiard tables, or amusements in other forms. The library is supplied with two thousand volumes; daily papers, periodicals, and all current literature are regularly received. The many instruments donated are a source of great pleasure. Nothing is lacking which could contribute to the comfort, pleasure, and welfare of the residents. In health they live as in the comfort of a private home. In sickness, they are cared for as if surrounded by friends and family. The resident physician makes daily visits, and oftener if necessary. Man in his palmiest days could hardly wish to pass his declining years in more ease and comfort than is offered the Brother Elk at the haven of rest beneath the shady Peaks of Otter.

POST OFFICE

It is gratifying to note the great progress made in the Bedford City post office in the last few years. Six years ago the postmaster, one man, and a boy, did all of the work and only got \$20.80; now the office employs fourteen men and a boy, who receive salaries amounting to \$13,555. Through the untiring efforts of the present postmaster, Bedford City is far ahead of other towns of the same size in Virginia, in small facilities. The postmaster is now at work for a public building at Bedford City and has every prospect of procuring a \$50,000.00 building. The growth of the office in this short time is phenomenal, and has passed to a second class office. There are three city carriers, who deliver the mail twice a day and gather it the same number of times; each one goes over his entire route twice a day, traveling every day from twelve to fifteen miles. The two trains that pass the town at 8 a. m. bring mail, which is delivered by a carrier while the mail is being collected, thus making the third daily delivery of mail; this is purely an accommodation by the polite and courteous carriers, and serves to lighten the evening's delivery. Six rural free delivery routes radiate in every direction. The carriers leave the office about 6:30 a. m., travel about 22 miles each, and get back in time for the 2:25 p. m. train; these carriers serve 697 families and will soon receive \$5,400, or \$900.00 a year each. In addition there are thirty-five rural free delivery routes in this county, which radiate from different points, and one-half of the mail for this county passes through the Bedford City office; it has only been three years since free delivery was started in this county. There is one star route man, who travels twenty odd miles daily.

A casual glance at the following figures will give some idea of the enormous amount of business that is transacted at the Bedford City post office. The actual figures taken from the record show that over \$13,000 worth of stamps were sold in twelve months. In six months money orders to the amount of \$55,122 were issued, or \$110-244 for one year; and 1,060 registered letters in six months. Most of these were large amounts, but for the sake of an annual estimate place them at \$25 each, and we have an annual business of about \$176,244. * Can any city in the United States of like population make a similar showing? Three thousand five hundred people live in the town, and 30,000 in the county, which embraces the town. Eight passenger trains pass Bedford City in twenty-four hours, four east and four west, and each one carries mail.

BANKING

In no city in this State can be found a better banking system than that of Bedford City. The bank officers are some of the keenest business men and ablest financiers of the State, while the directors are men, who have made a success financially, in whatever business or profession they may be engaged. Bedford City has two banking institutions, the Bedford City branch of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, and the Peoples Bank of Bedford City.

Statements

A condensed statement of the condition of the Bedford City branch of the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank at the close of business December 31st, 1906:

Resources

Loans and discounts.....	\$324,804.50
Bank building, etc.....	14,939.19
Cash in vault.....	18,690.62
Due from banks.....	88,336.38

\$446,770.69

Liabilities.

Surplus fund.....	\$ 40,000.00
Undivided profits.....	6,347.97
Due to other banks.....	324.28
Deposits	400,098.44

\$446,770.69

The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank of Lynchburg, Va.:

Capital	\$150,000.00
Surplus fund.....	150,000.00
Undivided profits.....	15,000.00

Total deposits Dec. 31, 1906.....\$1,239,861.64

A condensed statement of The Peoples Bank of Bedford City, Virginia, January 26th, 1907:

Resources

Loans and discounts.....	\$180,871.05
Over drafts.....	182.19
Furniture and fixtures.....	946.04
Cash	10,493.60
Due from banks.....	86,891.65

\$279,384.53

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	19,810.55
Deposits	236,886.81
Reserve to pay interest on certificates...	2,687.17
	<hr/>
	\$279,384.53

Practically all of the stock of this bank is owned by the citizens of the town and county of Bedford.

VINTON AND ROANOKE WATER COMPANY

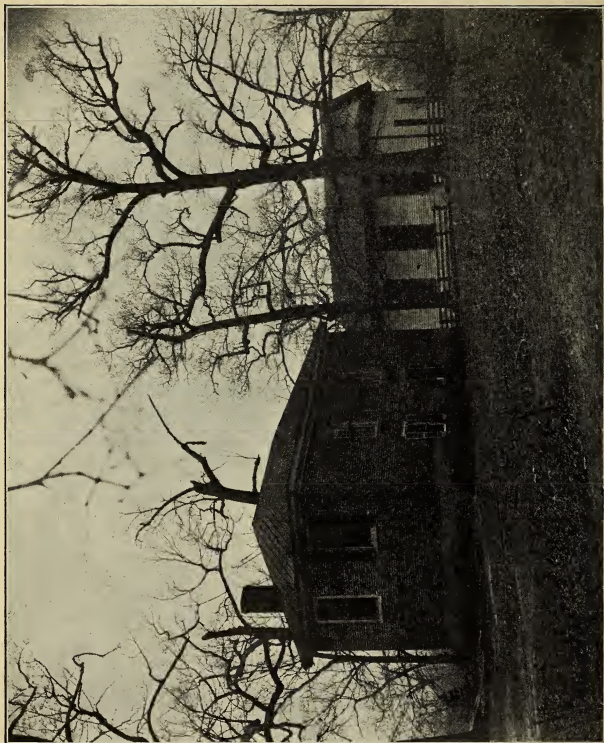
Pure Freestone Water for Roanoke City, Va.

Enterprising citizens of Roanoke City, recognizing the fact that pure freestone water is one of the greatest blessings that a town or city can possess, came into Bedford County and bought 847½ acres of land on the head waters of Falling Creek, constructed a very high dam, which holds the waters from many bold springs and forms a reservoir covering some 15 acres and holding 90,000,000 gallons, or more. It is valued at \$28,792,321, and is a source of revenue to Bedford County, from taxation. This water, like the Bedford City water comes to the town by gravity, and is a great luxury. This dam is located some 22 miles from Bedford City, and about 7½ miles from Roanoke City, and 5 miles from Vinton. Roanoke has a very fine supply of limestone water from a very large and bold spring just across the Roanoke River, but the freestone water is preferred for cooking, washing, and for use in the numerous boilers which are used in the many shops that are located at Roanoke. The Bedford waters are much used by the Norfolk & Western Railway in the hundreds of locomotive engines, which go over the main line every day in the year, Sundays partially excluded.

Parties, who have travelled all over the United States and in the old country, say they rarely find such pure and harmless water anywhere as they get in Bedford; one can drink just as much of these pure spring waters as he can swallow, and no bad effects follow. The best drink in the world is pure freestone water, taken from the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Bedford County, Virginia.

DOUBLE WATER SUPPLY

Bedford City owns her own water works, which were constructed in 1885 at a cost of \$100,000. The water is drawn from a spring in the mountains some ten miles away, on the side of the Southern Peak. At an elevation of 310 feet above the highest point in the town, a dam is thrown across the ravine down which the cool, clear water of the Big Spring and other natural fountains pursue their noisy way to the valley below. In 1898 another dam was built across Stony Creek, which drains the Big Survey, near the Apple Orchard. The two pipes from these dams unite near Kelso Mill, and furnish the town with a constant and never-failing supply of good water. The danger from fire is reduced to the minimum, as the pressure stands at 80 pounds to the square inch, and a stream of water can be readily thrown over a four story building at the most elevated part of the town. So abundant is the supply of water that the town furnishes water power for various industrial enterprises, which greatly lessens the cost of their operating expenses. The water works are self-sustaining, and each quarterly statement shows an increased rental. A large storage reservoir was constructed on ~~Wingfield~~ *Wingfield* Mountain, just south of the town, which furnishes water for the town, should there be a break in the line of supply. A gravity system of water supply once well installed, can be perpetuated at a minimum cost. The present rental value of water supplied to consumers is about \$6,500.00 annually.



NEW LONDON ACADEMY

VIEWED FROM THE EAST

VIRGINIA SANATORIUM

The Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives is located at Ironville, Bedford County, Virginia, on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway, twelve miles east of Roanoke. It has an elevation of one thousand, three hundred and fifty feet, is well protected by mountains on all sides, and receives an abundance of sunlight throughout the day. It embraces well-tested climatic advantages, and all essentials for effective treatment of tuberculosis. This institution was granted an eleemosynary charter by the State Corporation Commission in April, 1905, for the following purposes:

1. The treatment of incipient consumptives in sanatoria.
2. The treatment of ambulant tubercular cases in dispensary.
3. Procurement of suitable employment for patients after treatment.
4. The distribution of preventive and educational information.
5. The inducement of preventive legislation.

Inasmuch as it is the aim of the organization to do the greatest amount of good to the largest number its means will permit, it perforce must confine itself to the admission of early cases only. Accommodation for about thirty-five patients can be furnished. After careful investigation this has been selected as the most health-giving section of the State.

A HEALTH RESORT

Taking the elevation above the sea level along the line of the Norfolk & Western Railway through Bedford County, beginning at Forest Depot near the Campbell County line on the east, and adopting the new grade figures, we have at Forest Depot 851 feet elevation, at Bellevue 809 feet, at Goode 784 feet, at Lowry 767 feet, at Bedford City 931 feet, at Elk 915 feet, at Thaxton 948 feet, at Irving 968 feet, at Montvale 996 feet, at the Summit east of the Blue Ridge Station 1,281 feet. At and near all of these stations, persons who will can have all their spare room filled with summer boarders for the entire season, at remunerative prices. These, who have prepared themselves for this business, are generally overrun and have to turn down applications each season. Many city people have bought farms contiguous to the railroad, and spend the summers with their families in the country. The man of business returns to the city in the morning and back to the farm in the evening. A constant cool breeze from over the western mountains generally requires a double blanket at night. Pure freestone water from the springs, ripe juicy fruits, fresh vegetables, home comforts in country dress, with relaxation of all restraints, generally carry the mother and children back to the city in renewed health, strength and vigor. Camping parties have become quite fashionable in recent years, and it is nothing uncommon to see forty persons, men, women, and children, in one camp, on a grassy plat near a bold, cool spring, right at the top of the celebrated Apple Orchard Mountains, some eighteen miles distant from Bedford City. The scenery is grand and inspiring. The sportsman can find employment if he will seek it in the recesses of the rugged mountains beyond the ridges, where bears, wildcats, and wild turkeys can be found. The numerous cataracts and falls down "Sugar Land Hollow" are often visited by the younger members of the party, after they have seasoned their muscles for the trying ordeal by climbing some of the smaller hills near the camp, and accustoming their tender feet to the rugged pathways around the steep cliffs. After spending several weeks in one of these camps and taking daily sight-seeing tramps over the rough country, your white skin becomes a dark brown, from

exposure to the sun and wind; your muscles harden, your appetite sharpens, and your thirst for the pure tempting water cannot be quenched, though you may gulp down, without any unpleasant effect, as much as a pint or a quart at a time, many times during the day. When the order is given to break camp all are loth to leave the spot that has given them so much sweet sleep, and renewed vitality. These camping grounds can be had on any of the mountains or knobs, where space enough to pitch your tent can be found. A log cabin with an open covered porch located near one of these elevated springs, is all that a person wants, who has weak lungs. He craves some healing power before reaching that stage when altitude, water, honey, and sweet milk will avail nothing. These four requisites can be found in ample proportions for many thousand sufferers, who can avail themselves of them at prime costs. To emphasize what has already been said of Bedford County, as a health resort, mention should be made of a young man from Nebraska, who came post haste to Bedford for relief, and got it. This young man and his wife left Virginia for the West some time during 1897, and after engaging in an active and successful cattle business on the plains, he contracted a fever, which reduced his avoirdupois from 185 pounds to less than 100 pounds. His vitality was at such a low ebb that his loving wife had to lift him from bed to lounge. After having a severe spell of pneumonia, there were apprehensions of complications. So his physician, Dr. Thomas Bass, advised him to flee to the mountains of old Bedford at once, if he hoped to live two years longer. He and his family arrived at Bedford City, December, 1900, and by February, 1901, they were comfortably housed in a new log cabin located on an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level, near a cool freestone spring, which would keep a three-inch pipe constantly full. He followed his doctor's instructions to throw away all medicine and in due season by the help of a few laborers he raised the finest crop of Irish potatoes, cabbage, rye and oats. By the middle of the summer he had partly regained his health, and by February, 1902, he left his mountain home for the flat woods, a well and hearty man, and now weighs 187 pounds. I will never forget the cheerful, happy smile on the young wife's face when she greeted me one autumn evening in front of her cabin home, and told me of her loved one's wonderful recovery. His wife was a Bedford teacher before marriage, and had taught on Porter's Mountain near "Cool Spring."

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS

With a population composed of such elements, it will be easily comprehended that the social and religious features of Bedford County are strongly marked. Through generations of inter-marriage with each other, the feeling of a community of interest has been accentuated; and that hospitality, for which the owners of Virginia's generous soil have become renowned the world over, reaches its highest development within sight of Bedford's blue peaks.

Here, the stranger will be "taken in," not in the popular sense of that much-abused expression, but in true Scriptural manner, and will always find the fatted calf, and the best chamber in the dwelling at his service. Indeed, the rites of hospitality are sacred, and may be said to be a part of the religion of a Virginian. Its laws are handed down from father to son, and their observance is regarded with punctilious exactness; deliberate disregard, a refusal on application for entertainment, being a thing almost unheard of, and an act which would meet with general and unsparing condemnation. Religion composes a large and vital element in the lives of most of these people, the four leading orthodox denominations having all a large membership. As might be inferred from the simple earnest lives which they live, chiefly as tillers of the soil, religion to them must be a practical, useful and simple faith. We find that the Methodist and Baptist churches have the largest following, in the order named. Then come the Presbyterian and Episcopalian, and after them various other denominations representing fewer members. In some portions of the county the Tunker or Dunkard faith is represented, and its members here, as elsewhere, exhibit that thrift, neatness, and simplicity of life, in which they so nearly resemble the Quakers. The Methodists have some thirty odd churches dotted all over the county; under the law of the church no pastor can remain on a charge longer than four years; the membership will aggregate about three thousand. The Baptists have as many churches and lack only a few hundred of having as many members. The Presbyterians and

the Episcopalians are nearly equal in church property and membership, with a slight difference in favor of the former, which have some ten churches and about four hundred members. Each church of the last named denominations reserves the right to call or dismiss a minister at the pleasure of the congregation, and a reciprocal right is accorded to the preacher. There is a flourishing Roman Catholic Church at Bedford City, with a strong membership. Of course this is a general statement, including the statistics of the white and black races; the temperament of the latter, and other reasons, making all of them members of some religious organization. The two races have their church property and their religious gatherings independently of each other, both as to church government and worship; the Protestant Episcopal probably being the only exception as to church government and as to ownership of church property. The Christian church has recently built a neat, nice little church at Bedford City, and has a small membership. This church has a large college in Lynchburg. The Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City, one of the best and largest schools conducted for boys, belongs to the Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and is the only school in the county that has to report to any church organization. Boys prepared here readily enter higher institutions of learning in this or any other state.

RAILROADS

Few sections of the South have better railroad facilities than Bedford County. The Norfolk & Western Railway with its excellent double track passes diagonally through the county from southwest to northeast, over an easy grade, carrying an immense amount of through freight and coal.

The C. & O. Railway follows a water grade along the James River all through the county, and is a great coal bearing road. The new Tidewater Railway enters the county near Staunton River, some five miles below the City of Roanoke, thence crossing the great mineral section to Goose Creek, and down said creek to Staunton River. Preparations for double tracking this road are being made. With these three excellent railways paralleling each other on their way to the seas, from rich coal fields of the west, there is no reason why farmers should not obtain the highest prices for all their surplus products; at present the demand is far greater than the supply, as numbers of the best farm hands are working on the public works, thus cutting down the annual output from the farm. It would be hard to buy a farm in Bedford County that is not within a few hours' ride of a railroad. Should the railroad from Big Island via Bedford City to Rocky Mount, Va., ever be built, it will add materially to the present railroad facilities. People living near the Campbell County line are in easy reach of the Southern Railroad, and parties residing on the Blue Ridge Mountains of Bedford County can go to the Shenandoah Division of the N. & W. Railway. From Smith Mountain you reach the Rock Mountain branch of the Southern, eight miles distant.

PUBLIC ROADS

The Lynchburg and Salem Rock Turnpike enters Bedford County a mile west of New London, and within a few yards of the celebrated Bedford Iron and Alum Springs, so widely known for their medicinal qualities; a mile further west it passes by New London Academy, one of the oldest endowed institutions of learning in the State—it is now run as a joint High School for Bedford and Campbell counties. Thence the Rock Pike passes from ridge to ridge until it reaches Bedford City; thence, parallel with the N. & W. Railway, to Montvale, Vinton, etc. This pike is much used in muddy weather east of Bedford City. It was built for a stage road long before the time of railroads, and if not disturbed will endure forever. The dirt roads radiate from Bedford City as a center to every nook and corner of the county and would aggregate 1,500 miles. Two forces of convicts from the Virginia state penitentiary are constantly at work on these roads, grading, widening, and building new ones. This system of working the roads has been in operation for a number of years. Each force is equipped with teams, scrapers, road ploughs, etc. The manager has charge of the force, under the supervision of the supervisor of the district in which he is working, and is assisted by a teamster, machine man, two day guards and one night guard. The annual expenditure for roads amounts to something like \$18-000. When the farmers contiguous to the main thoroughfares are encouraged to utilize the surface stone on their fields, in macadamizing a section of road, the mud will disappear, travel will be easier, land will advance, farm life be more pleasant, distance will vanish, and rock crushers and rollers will be much in evidence.

A MODEL ROAD

Some enterprising men, who own farms along the line of the public road leading from Boonsboro in this county to the City of Lynchburg have secured permission from the Board of Supervisors of Bedford County to regrade and build a macadam road to the county line, and for this purpose have raised a private subscription, which will be supplemented by an extra force of convicts from the state penitentiary. The necessary preliminary survey has been made under the supervision of the State Highway commissioner, and at an early date we hope to see the realization of this effort. At the proper time a force of some forty-five or fifty convicts from the state penitentiary, under the supervision of the State highway commissioner, with his guards and necessary supplies and camp equipment, will begin work on this model highway. The location is a most excellent one, along a ridge with no hills, ravines, or streams; the grade and width will be established first, and then the process of putting down the macadam from the best stone, that can be obtained in less than 800 yards of the road. All of the building stones along the line of this road have been tested by the government experts at Washington, and none but the best road material will be used in making the road bed. The most improved machinery, and the best methods of road making will be put forth on these macadam roads, so that when this system is fully installed in this county, we shall never go back to the old plan of piling up dirt in the dry season to be washed away in the wet. This has been done every year since the county was organized, and recently to the tune of \$18,000 annually.

GOVERNMENT

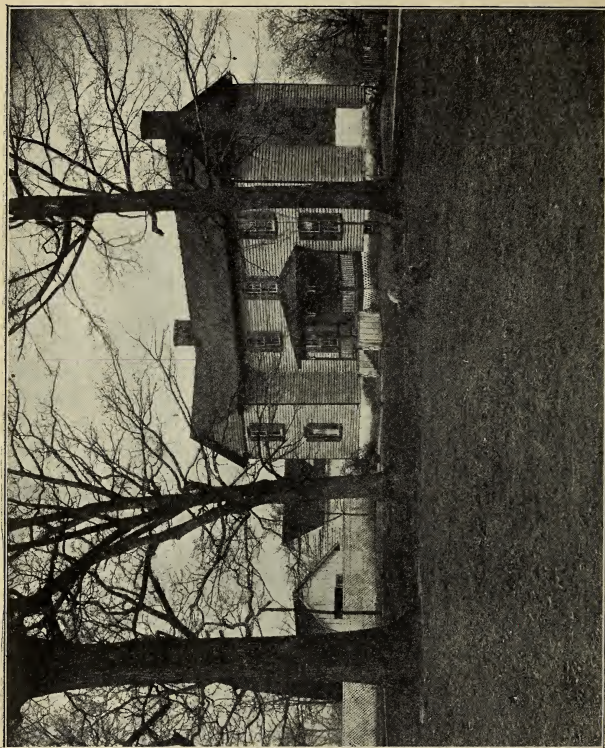
COUNTY

For the convenience of its people the county of Bedford is divided into eight townships or magisterial districts. Each district elects its own supervisors, overseer of the poor, constable, and three justices of the peace. The eight supervisors elected, constitute the board of supervisors for the whole county, who meet monthly at the court house to look after the business and welfare of the county, locate new roads, build new bridges and repair the old ones; in fact, transact all business operations of the county; assess the different levies for county, roads and school purposes.

The sheriff, treasurer, commonwealth attorney, and clerk of the court are elected by the people. The commissioners of revenue and the land assessors are appointed by the Judge of the circuit court, who is elected by the legislature, and holds four regular terms of his court at Bedford City during the year. There are nine school districts in the county and twenty-seven school teachers, who are elected by the school teachers' Elective Board, each district having three trustees, who have charge of the free schools in their respective districts. They elect the teachers, fix the salaries, build and repair school houses, etc. The overseer of the poor house for the county is elected by the board of supervisors, as is also the county surveyor and the road commissioner, or engineer, who has charge of the public roads of the county, under direction of the board of supervisors. The duties of the clerk of the court and the justice of the peace have been greatly enlarged since the county court system was abolished.

TOWN

The town of Bedford City, Virginia, is incorporated and under its charter elects its own officers, viz.: A mayor, eight councillors, a recorder, and town sergeant. The superintendent of the electric plant, policemen, and the superintendent of the water and street forces are elected by the council. The council fixes the tax rate and license fees.



NEW LONDON ACADEMY
BOARDING DEPARTMENT

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

New London, eleven miles southwest of Lynchburg, at first the county seat of Lunenburg County, on the formation of Bedford County, in 1753, was made the county seat of the latter. Still later, under the old district system, the supreme court was held here. Here it was that the orator, Patrick Henry, delivered his celebrated speech in the John Hook case. Through the inimitable delineation of Wirt, the ludicrous refrain of Henry, "Beef, beef, beef," is almost borne to the ears of the present generation, as are counsel and plaintiff thus immortalized, to their mental vision. "Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause." During the distress of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of the armies of Cornwallis and Phillips in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. This act had not been strictly legal, and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable in the district court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have disported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent (Judge Archibald Stuart), he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience. At one time he excited their indignation against Hook; vengeance was visible in every countenance. Again, when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distress of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigor of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched with the blood of their unshod feet. "Where was the man," said he, "who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier in that little band of famished heroes? Where is the

man? There he stands! Whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge." He then carried the jury by the power of his imagination to the plains around York, the surrender of which followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in glowing and noble colors by his eloquence. The audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British as they marched out of their trenches; they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot's face, and heard the shouts of victory and the cry of "Washington and liberty!" as it rang and echoed through the American ranks. and reverberated from the hills and shores of our neighboring river. But, hark, hark, what notes of discord are those, which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook hoarsely bawling through the American camp, "beef, beef, beef." The whole audience was convulsed. A particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The Clerk of the Court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the courthouse and threw himself on the grass in the most violent paroxysms of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out for relief into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, "What the devil ails you now?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook, "wait 'till Billy Cowan gets up, he'll show him the law." Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligent or audible remark. The case was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the audacity of such a suit that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of beef; it was the cry of tar and feathers; from the application of which it is said that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse. The legal record, which is still preserved in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Franklin County, Virginia, and of which we have a copy, exhibits that Wirt was somewhat in error in his report of the result of the case. The original

verdict appears to have been "for the plaintiff, one penny damages," which was confirmed by the general court, to which he appealed. The record is as follows: "The Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Campbell County, greeting: You are hereby commanded to take John Venable, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of the general court, at the Court-House in the City of Richmond, on the 23rd day of the Court now sitting, to answer John Hook of a plea of trespass on the case. Damage, forty pounds. And have there this writ. Witness, Paul Carrington, Esq., chief justice of our said Court of Richmond, the 5th day of April, 1783.

In the seventh year of Commonwealth.

John Brown, C. G. C.

Hook	}	Capias executed.	D. Talbot."
v.			
Venable.			
		Charles Moorman, Bail.	

Then follows this complaint of John Hook, reciting the facts as deposed, giving the date of his despoilment as October 10, 1781, and fixing the value of the oxen at fifteen pounds. His counsel before the general court was "Baker," presumably German Baker, a distinguished lawyer of the period. The original verdict is given as follows: "We, the jury find our plaintiff one penny damages. "John Patrick."

The case appears to have been continued in the general court until September, 1789, when—"Cl. v. Def't. and Charles Moorman, his surety, confirmed." "The costs in General Court 310 lbs. tob. and 50 pounds tobacco, or 500 lbs.

J. Brown, C. G. C.

"Issue for plaintiff for one penny damages.

"Issue ch'd. New London.

R. Rife."

John Hook, the plaintiff, from various accounts which we have gleaned, was a prosperous merchant and farmer, from which fact an inference may be drawn as to the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

His descendants are now among the most respectable residents of Campbell County and other sections of the State.

SCHOOLS

The progress of educational growth, though slow, has been sure. Space does not permit us to follow its footsteps, but merely to supply some leading statistics. The school system, before the Civil War, was a neighborhood affair. Usually a few enterprising farmers, who were ambitious for the education of their children, would combine to build a school house, and employ a teacher, who was expected to remain there from day dawn to sunset. A sketch of its equipment may convey some idea of the primitive condition of things. We see a big log house; an open fireplace, wide and deep (fed twice daily by wood sawed by the older boys); andirons formed of rocks, three or four feet long; space left in one corner for coal ashes on which to roast potatoes, eggs, etc.; a long stick nearer the hot coals, on which to warm bread, pies, etc. To the right of the fireplace stands a chair for the teacher's sole use; nearby is a window, cut out of part of two logs in the wall, and filled with glass; three chestnut slabs constitute long benches for the scholars, forming a semi-circle in front of the teacher; on the other side of the room is another window, and against the wall a long wooden slab, as writing desk. The door stands open, to give additional light to the pupils; its hinges are of wood, and a few nails wrought by the blacksmith. The flooring is of solid wood, impervious to heat or fire. A thatched roof carries the gable ends to the top of the dwelling, giving a high-pitched, conical ceiling, well ventilated except where the cracks are securely daubed with red mud. A pole, axe, auger and saw, are the only tools employed in making this building.

Many of the greatest scholars and statesmen of the age received their primary education in just such an edifice as this, and their future wives swept the floors during recess. After completing a course of English and Latin, many of the pupils attended academies, preparatory to entering college or the University of Va. The girls attended village boarding schools, or studied accomplishments at home under a tutor. Many boys continued the strenuous life of home duties, strengthened by the exercise of mental development.

In 1799, a very substantial four-roomed frame building was erected in Liberty, combining school house, Masonic temple, surgeon's room, and drug store. So dense was the forest and undergrowth of this locality (it is now the site of Bedford City) that small children were not allowed to go far from the house lest they should be lost in the woods.

In 1800, Jonas Irvine taught school in a small house, later known as Oakwood. In 1812 Miss Nancy Thomas began a very successful career as teacher; and about 1810 Mrs. Leftwich established a flourishing school at the old "Beal floor" near the Pike.

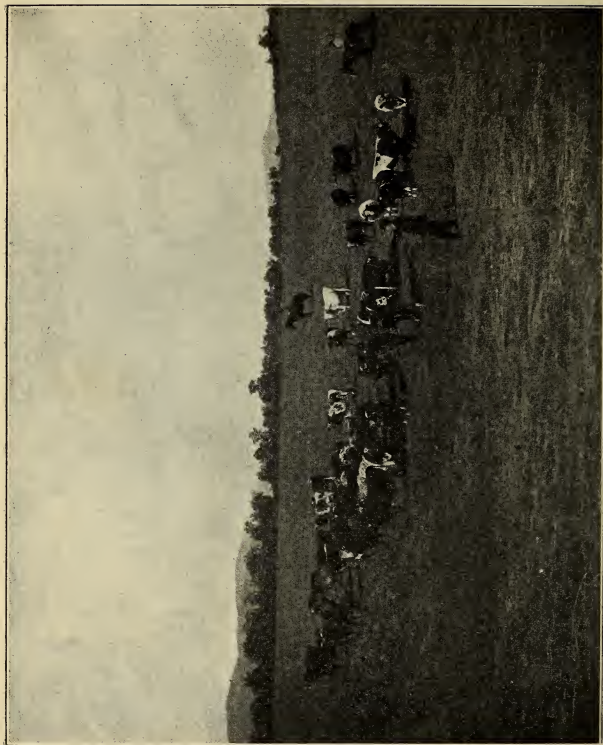
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In 1827 Rev. V. Smith and his wife opened a private school in "Liberty." He was a Presbyterian and successful in his vocation. Rev. ~~Joel~~ Flood lived in a log cabin, two miles west from Bedford City, planted a little school house in a grove near the "Granville Sanatorium." His reputation as a thorough instructor was great, his discipline was rigid; the hickory law applied to both boy and girl; the chivalry however of the genus homo often averted the impending fate of the feminine victim, and some noble boy became the scapegoat. The offence was never repeated. *Joseph*

Mr. John A. Estes, who taught in Campbell, Prince Edward and Bedford Counties, understood something of political economy, he contracted with some prominent farmers for his entire salary, board and laundry, during a nine months' session; had consequently no unpaid tuition, and was able to lend money on good security. He died at a ripe old age, unmarried, and rich.

Mr. Lewis Campbell was another fine and successful tutor.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Dunton, conducted a flourishing school in the old Campbell House. Mr. William A. Claytor also took charge of large schools in Ephesus, Piedmont and Bedford City; he lived to see many of his pupils follow his footsteps. His keen sense of humor and appropriate jokes were always an inspiration and refreshment to pupil and friend. Capt. James G. Board, another prominent leader, was a graduate of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.; for four years was county superintendent of Bedford County; resumed his former profession, and now lives on his farm near Staunton River. In spite of the loss of a leg



A GROUP OF BEDFORD CATTLE

donated to his country's cause, he is as energetic and vigorous as ever. Rev. J. A. Davis came here from Washington County, Virginia, with many years' experience as a teacher. He was elected superintendent of schools for the county; energy and push characterized his administration. Capt. A. D. Hawkins taught the same school for seven consecutive sessions, served as clerk of district school, trustee for seven years, was elected superintendent of county schools for three terms, and for eighteen years has been in the real estate business in Bedford City. Prof. Charles B. Tate, a graduate of V. M. I., taught private schools at various points, and a teachers' training school at Montreal, Va., which turned out some of the best teachers in the county. His noble wife was a great help to him, both here and at Pulaski City, where they are now actively engaged.

Mr. Roy B. Smith, a graduate of Lynchburg High School, taught in this county for several sessions, took his B. L. degree at the University of Virginia, practiced law in Lynchburg and Roanoke, was Commonwealth Attorney in that city, and a member of the council. Mr. O. C. Rucker, graduate from Roanoke College, taught in our schools for several sessions and has practiced law for many years in the county.

Mr. Graham Claytor, a student of private schools, taught for several terms, studied law, practiced in Bedford City, was elected commonwealth attorney, and state senator, ran for Congress, and was an author and gifted orator.

In 1849 the "Mountain View Seminary" for girls was established. Mrs. E. T. Smith was principal; in 1852 Rev. V. Smith bought the school, was assisted by Rev. H. S. Osborne and others. In 1854 the property was sold to Prof. S. L. Dinton, who taught here until 1857, when he bought the Campbell House, of which previous mention has been made. In a few years the seminary was moved to the present building.

Rev. James Cofer taught in the old Baptist Church, now occupied by Dr. J. W. Sale. "Piedmont Institute" was built in 1850 by stockholders. Some of the first principals were Mrs. H. L. Davis, W. C. Claytor, William E. Peters, Col. James Allen, Lyman Wharton, H. S. Osborne, Roy R. Allen, Prof. Riders, Prof. Wythe, Shoane, Stoa, Clayborne, L. Douglas, W. Douglas, Lowry, and

others. There were once one hundred and forty boys and girls. This property was afterwards sold to the Municipal School Board for a colored school building, which is largely attended. Bedford Female Seminary, located on Bridge Street was built by stockholders in 1835. Rev. V. Smith, Jacob Mitchell, Edward Johnston, Mesdames F. Smith, Henruquey (a Dane) and N. P. Gladding, taught successfully large schools. In 1852 Mrs. L. L. Lomac and seven daughters took charge. In 1852 while Mr. H. L. Davis was principal, the whole structure was burned down.

NEW LONDON ACADEMY

This school was chartered in 1795. We select extracts from the constitution:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly that the following gentlemen (here follow names of thirteen leading men) are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate to have perpetual continuance by the name of Trustees of the New London Academy." "Any seven of these trustees can constitute a board." "An act to raise by Lottery a sum of money passed December 13, 1796." "It shall be lawful for the trustees to raise by lottery the sum of ten thousand pounds to defray expenses of erecting buildings, and establishing permanent fund for the support of said Academy." "Ordered that all funds be deposited in the Virginia Bank at Lynchburg." "On October, 1826, ordered that a committee confer with Rev. Nicholas H. Cobb to ascertain upon what terms he would be willing to take charge of the Academy as Tutor."

From Secretary's Minutes.

"On October 19th, 1826, Prof. J. McConnell resigned. Rev. N. H. Cobbs accepted the tutorship under promise of twenty students. On September 28th, 1830, Mr. Cobbs resigned, Mr. H. L. Davis succeeded him. There were twenty-two rules and regulations for the tutor's guidance. At the end of the session there shall be a rigid examination in public of all the students, which will be published in the Lynchburg newspapers. In July, 1831, Harrison Chilton was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Read. George E. Dabney, Alex. P. Campbell, and Rev. Thomas Brown succeeded each other as principals. March 5th, 1846, a committee was appointed to see that the will of the late

Harrison Chilton was probated. June 30th, 1849, ordered that Judge Fleming Saunders arrange with the council in the Chilton will suit."

Copy of the Will of Harrison Chilton, dec'd.

"I, J. H. Chilton, considering the uncertainty of life, and the duty of being prepared for death, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all my former wills and codicils.

1st. I desire that all my just debts be paid, and for this purpose and purposes hereafter declared, I desire my executors to sell all my land now owned by me, or which I may own at the time of my death.

2nd. I desire my executors to sell all the slaves I may own at the time of my death, at public auction, for ready money, and to sell all of my personal property of every description.

3rd. The money arising from the sale of lands, negroes, and personal property with all my debts that may be owing me (after the payment of my just debts) I give to the Trustees of New London Academy, to be put out at interest on substantial land security or vested in some good and safe stock; the annual interest to be used for the benefit of New London Academy.

4th. I appoint Nathaniel Manson, and Robert E. Manson, Executors of this, my last will and testament, and earnestly desire they will execute my will as declared." October 15th, 1845.

"In 1851, E. W. Horsley was principal, and succeeded in 1854 by ~~George~~ J. Harris. August, 1854, Edward Sextus Hutter was elected trustee." *bart*

"April 3rd, 1857, R. G. H. Kean delivered an address at commencement, a band of music engaged not to cost more than \$50.00."

No minutes are recorded between 1863 and 1867. The principal's house was burnt down, and the Federal troops destroyed all documents and papers in the desk of the secretary. E. S. Hutter, Secretary, resided at Poplar Grove, the once beautiful home (near Forest) of President Thomas Jefferson; it is still in the family and owned by his son, C. S. Hutter.

In June, 1871, an effort was made to open the Academy as a free school, but it was found impracticable.



Mt. Pleasant Academy

In June, 1884, however, the committee reported favorably on the joint running of the Academy with the public schools, and in August, 1880, Mr. D. W. Read, M. A., University Va., was elected principal at a fixed salary and tuition free. It is now one of the foremost schools in the State as a trainer of students and teachers. One hundred and fifty names were enrolled the first session, and forty in the Teachers' Training School.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL FOR FEMALES

This school will enter its tenth session in September next. It boards girls at exact cost, giving a liberal education for a session of nine months at a cost of \$125.00. This includes board and tuition. It has now one hundred pupils and ten teachers. Its standard of instruction is high, and discipline good. Its most enthusiastic advocates are found among its pupils.

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY

Bedford City, Va.

VALUE OF PLANT, \$100,000.

Prepares boys and young men for college, university, or business life. The Academy has been in successful operation for seventeen years and has, in that time, trained about one thousand and five hundred students. Its work has been endorsed by over thirty colleges and universities. Two hundred and eighty degrees, classical and professional, have been conferred by these colleges and universities on students trained at the Academy since 1895.

The list of those applying for degrees, this year, numbers twenty-four. The applicants are to be found at such well-known institutions as:

Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Randolph-Macon College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University College of Medicine, University of Maryland, etc.

GROWTH.

Enrollment of students:

<i>Session</i>	<i>Students</i>
1901-1902,	99
1902-1903,	111
1903-1904,	141
1904-1905,	179
1905-1906,	181
1906-1907,	215

E. SUMTER SMITH, Principal,
Bedford City, Va.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL

This school has won for several generations too wide a reputation to need words of recommendation. Its thorough equipment, natural surroundings, ménage, and possibilities for physical, intellectual, and moral advancement cannot be exceeded. Its Principal, Prof. W. R. Abbott, Sr., is richly endowed with brilliant mental capacity, an inspiration which cannot fail to gain its reward in an ambitious student.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Constitution of Virginia was formed by the Convention of December 3rd, 1867, and ratified by the people in July, 1869. In Section III, it provides by law a uniform system of public free schools. In 1870 the Legislature of Virginia passed an act "to establish and maintain a uniform system of Public Free Schools, as required by the Constitution."

THE FIRST STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, Governor and ex-officio President of Board.

Hon. William H. Ruffner, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Hon. R. T. Daniel, Attorney General.

THE FIRST COUNTY ELECTORAL BOARD

Hon. John A. Wharton, Judge, Bedford County Court.

Hon. Lauriston A. Sale, Attorney for the Commonwealth, Bedford.

Hon. Sidney L. Dunton, County Superintendent Schools, Bedford County.

Names of persons who have been appointed superintendents of public free schools of the County of Bedford, Virginia, by the State Board of Education from the organization of the system to the present date, May, 1907:

<i>Name of Supt.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>	<i>Constitutional Term.</i>
Hon. Sidney L. Dunton,	Sept. 17, 1870.	.....
Hon. Sidney L. Dunton,	Jan. 9th, 1874,	Jan. 1st, 1875.
Rev. James A. Davis,	Feb. 26th, 1878,	July 1st, 1878.
Capt. James G. Board,	Feb. 2nd, 1882,	July 1st, 1882.
Capt. A. D. Hawkins,	.....1886,	July 1st, 1886.
" " " "	.....1890,	July 1st, 1890.
" " " "	.....1894,	July 1st, 1894.
Mr. John S. Riley,	.....1897,	July 1st, 1897.
" " " "	.....1901,	July 1st, 1901.

Prof. James R. Guy, June 24, 1904, appointed Acting Superintendent.

Mr. W. R. Abbott, Jr., Oct. 5, 1904.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND TRUSTEES

The county was divided into seven school districts and school trustees elected as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Liberty. | Col. William Graves, James S. Woolfolk.
W. W. Jopling.
Henry C. Lowry.
Maj. Cornelius Pate. |
| 2. Lisbon. | Albert W. Ewing, Capt. James H. Buford.
Capt. N. C. Lick.
Fielding H. Jeter, Chas. O. Graham. |
| 3. Chamblissburg. | Dr. John W. Ferguson.
Dr. Edmond Sale.
Capt. E. C. Cundiff, W. D. Ashwell. |
| 4. Staunton. | Maj. W. F. Graves, J. Whit Johnson.
Capt. C. C. Peters, M. P. Rucker.
Ambrose C. Rucker, C. T. Andrews. |
| 5. Otter. | Thomas Jefferson Phelps, A. G. Hillsman
Dr. Granville L. Brown, W. G. Claytor.
Paul Penn, H. D. Poindexter. |
| 6. Charlemont. | Thomas N. Turpin, William P. Burks.
John Milton White.
Edward Sextus Hutter, N. D. Hawkins. |
| 7. Forest. | James W. Harris, F. H. Harris, Capt. E. N. Wise.
Samuel McDaniel, Henry Hubbard. |

In 1872, the Municipal School District was formed, including the corporate limits of Liberty (now Bedford City) and a certain belt of territory encircling the corporate limits.

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| 8. Municipal. | Dr. C. A. Board.
Dr. John W. Sale.
Col. William Graves, Maj. John W. Johnston. |
|---------------|--|

In 18— Bellevue Magisterial and School District was formed from Charlemont, Forest and Otter Districts.

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|--------------|---|
| 9. Bellevue. | C. M. Gibbs.
E. R. Talbot.
E. C. Burnett. |
|--------------|---|

NUMERICAL CONDITION IN 1905-6

One hundred and sixty free schools, counting each room as a school.

Twenty graded schools, with a total of fifty-one rooms.

Pupils Enrolled

White	4,620
Colored	1,703
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Total	6,323

The figures for this year have not been compiled, but will show an improvement.

BEDFORD'S CONTRIBUTION

Bedford is the Mother County of many of its school teachers. We record from memory some of their names: Messrs. J. E. Lazenby, Marcellus Traylor, B. W. Shelton, J. C. W. Phelps, J. A. Douglas, S. H. Dooley, J. P. Scott, W. Lazenby, W. F. Hurt, T. C. Spain, B. W. Perkins, C. R. Goode, A. L. Miritown, F. R. Guy, Sr., J. E. Witt, W. J. Brodie, J. M. Steptoe, A. D. Hawkins, William Chalmers, J. G. Board, J. W. Wilson, H. D. Poin-dexter, J. B. Feathers, J. A. Dinwiddie, W. L. Coleman, G. W. Scott, C. H. Wilkerson, E. A. Thurman, L. L. Brown, A. L. Dickerson, Hon. W. A. Goode, P. L. Huddleston, William G. Claytor, J. D. Lowry, A. B. Claytor, Rev. J. A. Davis, Maj. J. E. Robertson; Mesdames Mollie Claggette, S. L. Danton, Bettie Kirkpatrick, F. D. Poindexter, M. B. Rucker, T. Board, C. B. Tate, Bettie Wilkerson, Mary V. Walker; Misses Susan Thomp-kins, Alice M. Board, Annie C. Aunspaugh, Mollie B. Grant, Sue L. Turpin, Georgia T. Snead, Edmonia Lowry, Fannie L. Bell, Sallie M. Campbell, Charlotte Sale, Roberta McManaway, Bettie H. Davis, Eleanor C. Hubbard, Sallie Lindsay, Bettie Collins, Abbie Wright, Helen Jones, Annie Jones, Lily M. Bailey, Lucy W. Claytor, Julia Claytor, Mary Triddie Stone, Blanche L. Talley, Nannie Burton.

SUMMARY

We have now attempted to give the reader a general view of Bedford County, its location, boundary, soil, agricultural products, abundant water supply, altitudes, roads, banks, papers, post-office system, telephone, assessed values, taxes, scenery, climate, hygiene, population, social, domestic, and industrial life, government, fruits, vegetables, minerals, game, animals, timber, its capacities of development as shown by what has been done, etc., etc. Of course, there is much in the way of detailed information upon specific points that must be omitted from this pamphlet. In the body of this publication, no mention has been made of towns or villages, except the county seat, Bedford City, partly because the villages are unusually small. They are, as a rule, composed of one or two groceries and general supply stores, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, church, school and a few dwelling houses; some of these villages however are of considerable dimensions, particularly those lying along the line of the railroad; thus, Montvale, and Forest Depot, are villages of quite ambitious pretensions. Big Island, on the C. & O. R. R., by reason of its magnificent water power and the establishment of a large pulp mill, is beginning to reach beyond the village stage of existence. Moneta, on the Tidewater Railway, is destined to be a village of no small proportions in the near future. Goode, Lawyers, and Thaxtons, on the N. & W. R. R., are thriving villages. Of course, as the country becomes more thickly populated (it has now about 16 acres to each inhabitant) these villages will grow and become the seats of manufacturing and commercial industries. The great number and size of the streams in the county are a source of considerable water power, a small portion of which has been utilized for the establishment of saw, grit, pulp, and flouring mills. In some few instances they are equipped with modern improved machinery, but there are many thousands of available "horse power" that could be obtained for a mere trifle, and made the basis of some profitable manufacturing enterprise. Along the lines of the three railroads, C. & O., N. & W. and Tidewater, the cheapness of the steam coal, the nearness of the Pocahontas and West Virginia

coal fields, and the abundance of raw material, iron, lumber, asbestos, soapstone, feldspar, paint, mica, etc., offer special inducements to manufactories. Coal will be delivered at any point upon these railroads within the county limits, at a low rate per ton; run-of-mine in car-load lots. After selecting the location, the rate can be obtained and comparisons with other points made. The disposition of the towns and villages is to afford every encouragement to newcomers and especially to such as come for the purpose of establishing manufactories. The proof of the merits of Bedford as a location for manufactures, is the success of those already established.

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